

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ENGLAND & IRELAND.
—At a Meeting, held on the 10th of February, 1837, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street.

PRESENT,

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq., M.P., in the Chair;
Marquis of Clanricarde.
Alderman Wood, M.P.
W. H. Scourfield, Esq., M.P.
Hewitt Bridgeman, Esq., M.P.
Colonel Powell, M.P.
C. Fitzsimon, Esq., M.P.
Frederick W. Mullins, Esq., M.P.
William Roche, Esq., M.P.
G. S. Barry, Esq., M.P.
Lieut.-Col. E. B. Clive, M.P.

Mr. Quin having been chosen Secretary to the meeting, and Mr. Heaslop, and Mr. Palmer, the Engineer, having laid before it their statements as to the progress made in the surveys since July last.

It was proposed by James Power, Esq., M.P., seconded by Colonel Owen, M.P., and carried unanimously.

1. That this meeting, having heard the statements made by Mr. Heaslop and Mr. Palmer, is of opinion that a line of railway, to be carried into effect from Gloucester to Fishguard, is calculated to accomplish objects of the greatest national importance; first, by affording a grand trunk, from which branches may be formed to the most populous towns and the richest mineral and agricultural districts of South Wales; secondly, by materially expediting the intercourse between those districts and the metropolis; thirdly, by leading to a harbour on the Welsh coast, whence vessels can come in and go out with any wind, and proceed in a few hours to the coast of Wexford, thereby bringing the two countries into a closer connexion with each other.

Proposed by Christopher Fitzsimon, Esq., M.P., seconded by David Lewis, Esq., and resolved unanimously.

2. That a Company, constituted for the purpose of constructing and managing a Railway from Gloucester to Fishguard, would be justly entitled to the support of the public and of Parliament; and, in an especial manner, of his Majesty's Government, whose duty it is to assist all well-considered enterprises, which combine, with the private advantage of the parties concerned in them, objects manifestly tending to promote the prosperity of the whole empire.

Proposed by W. H. Scourfield, Esq., M.P., seconded by F. W. Mullins, Esq., M.P., and resolved unanimously.

3. That the gentlemen composing the present meeting pledge themselves to watch, with unceasing interest, the progress of an undertaking of the nature which they have this day assembled to consider; and that, in order to give effect to their sentiments in its favour, a Committee be formed to obtain the protection of Government for such enterprise, and to afford to its promoters all the information and assistance in their power.

A Committee was then appointed, consisting of the following members:—

Sir John Owen, Bart., M.P.	J. H. Talbot, Esq., M.P.
W. H. Scourfield, Esq., M.P.	Lieut.-Col. E. B. Clive, M.P.
Hugh Owen, Esq., M.P.	John Maher, Esq., M.P.
David Lewis, Esq., M.P.	C. A. Walker, Esq., M.P.
Sir J. Williams, Bart., M.P.	The Hon. G. R. Trevor, M.P.
James Power, Esq., M.P.	Colonel Powell, M.P.
C. Fitzsimon, Esq., M.P.	Ralph Howard, Esq., M.P.

James Grattan, Esq., M.P.
With power to add to their number—five to be a quorum.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Chairman.

(Signed) MICHAEL J. QUIN, Secretary.

It was then moved by Joseph Bailey, Esq., seconded by Sir L. J. P. Parry, M.P., and carried by acclamation.

That the thanks of the meeting be given to Daniel O'Connell, Esq., for the able and impartial manner in which he conducted the business of the meeting.

WANTED. a STEAM-ENGINE of from THIRTY to THIRTY-SIX INCH CYLINDER, either New or Second-hand, and if PUMPS, &c. &c. can be had with it, the more desirable. Communications, with full particulars as to Price, &c., to be addressed to Mr. Henry English, 37, New Broad-street, London.

LONDON AND GREENWICH RAILWAY.—The Company's CARRIAGES LEAVE their respective STATIONS every QUARTER of AN HOUR, from Eight o'clock in the morning until Half-past Eight at night.

GEORGE WALTER, Managing Director.

N.B. Stabling is provided at the Deptford station for the convenience of travellers from the interior of the country, or from the neighbouring towns, who may wish to avail themselves of the Railway, and thereby save their horses 8 or 10 miles of road.

LONDON AND GREENWICH RAILWAY FARES:

1st class carriages	1s. 0d.
2d class ditto	0 9
3d class ditto	0 6

Free Tickets (not transferable) may be had at the Company's offices, 26, Cornhill:—

1st class carriages	2s per quarter.
2d class ditto	4
3d class ditto	3

Entrances—Duke-street, London-bridge, and High-street, Deptford.

J. F. AKERMAN, Secretary.

A RIGNA IRON and COAL COMPANY'S OFFICE, 9, Liverpool-street, London, the 30th of January.

Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of and in the Arigna Iron and Coal Company will be held, pursuant to the Company's Act of Parliament at the Company's office, 9, Liverpool-street, Broad-street, in the city of London, on Monday the 27th day of February next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely (not 1 o'clock for 2 o'clock), for the purpose of receiving a report of the Directors on the affairs of the said Company; and notice is hereby also given, that the said meeting will likewise be held at the time and place aforesaid for the purpose of taking into consideration a certain proposal then and there to be submitted to the said proprietors of the said Company, for extending the term or time of the licence granted by the present party now working the Company's mines at Arigna; and notice is hereby also given, that the said Meeting will likewise be held at the time and place aforesaid, for the purpose of appointing new Trustees of the Company's Mines, Property, and Effects at Arigna, mentioned and comprised, and conveyed or otherwise assured to the said Company in and by two several indentures, each bearing date the 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1824, respectively, in Her and in the place or stead of Peter Moore, Esq., since deceased, and Thomas Dunston, Esq., also since deceased, and Samuel Barrett Moulton Barrett, who is now residing in the Island of Jamaica, in the West Indies, which said Peter Moore and Thomas Dunston, with the said Samuel Barrett Moulton Barrett, were in and by the said several indentures respectively named the then trustees of the said mines, property, and effects of, for, and on behalf of the said Arigna Iron and Coal Company; and notice is hereby also given, that the said Meeting will likewise be held at the time and place aforesaid for the purpose of electing three qualified proprietors to be Directors of the said Company in the place and stead of three Directors who vacate their office by rotation, pursuant to the 27th section of the said Company's Act of Parliament; and also to proceed to the election of an Auditor and Examiner of the accounts of the said Company in the place and stead of one of the auditors who vacates his office by rotation under the provisions of the same 27th section of the said Act of Parliament.

Every proprietor intending to become a candidate to fill any such vacant office, must, within fourteen days after the insertion of this advertisement, signify his intention so to become a candidate by writing under his hand, stating the place of his residence and addition, such writing to be left within the same fourteen days at the office of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,

HENRY ENGLISH, Sec.

N.B.—By the 31st section of the Act the Directors and Auditor going out of office are eligible to be re-elected.

EAST INDIA AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.—To be incorporated by Act of Parliament, for the Culture and Improved Manufacture of SUGAR, COFFEE, COTTON, SILK, TOBACCO, INDIGO, and other Staples of BRITISH INDIA.

Capital, £1,000,000; in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.—Deposit £3 per Share.

The Directors' List and the Officers of the Company and the Prospects will be published in a few days.

RANKERS.

London—Masterman, Peters, and Co.

Calcutta—The Bank of Bengal.

Standing Counsel.—D. Pollock, Esq., K.C., and Henry Roberts, Esq.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Swain, Stevens, and Co.

Office of the Company, 53, Old Broad-street.

British India, extending over 500,000 square miles of the most fertile part of Asia, and containing one hundred millions of industrious, skillful, and intelligent inhabitants, peculiarly requires a combination of capital, skill, and energy for the full development of the valuable and varied products of the soil. The recent abrogation of exclusive commercial privileges in the east; the enactments of the local Government for facilitating the rest or purchase of land; the abolition of transit tolls in Bengal; the application of improved machinery to various manufactures; the equalization of the duties on the produce of the East and West Indies, when imported into the United Kingdom; the dissolution of the large mercantile firms of Calcutta; the increasing pecuniary drain on the Indian revenues to meet political charges in England, and the consequent desire to strengthen the commercial connection between both countries; the fact that our cotton manufacture, and 3,500,000 of tobacco-revenues are dependent on the jealous anxiety of the United States Government, and on the tranquillity of 2,000,000 slaves; and that the important and lucrative trade in sugar, molasses, rum, &c., and with its 5,000,000. of revenue, are put to serious hazard by negro emancipation in the West Indies; but, above all, the paramount moral duty of Britain to use every possible exertion for promoting the welfare and happiness of the vast population committed to her care, each and all combine to demand the formation of a Company, which seeking no monopoly or exclusive rights, and relying solely on the commercial, judicious, and profitable employment of its concentrated capital, vigilante attention, and skilful agency, may fairly rank with those national institutions, that not only enrich their proprietors, but confer honour, security, and wealth on the whole community of the empire.

The business of the East India Agricultural Company will be conducted by a Board of Directors, sitting in London, and elected by the Proprietors of Stock holding Five or more Shares, by a Local Board of Sub-Directors (two of whom shall be natives of India), sitting at Calcutta, with a Manager deputed from the London Board.

A Court of Proprietors will be held annually for the appointment of Auditors, and receiving the report of the Directors. All further information may be had at the Offices of the Company, No. 53, Old Broad-street, where applications for Shares are to be addressed.

By order of the Board,

ROBERT MONTGOMERY MARTIN, Resident Director.

M R. MACINTOSH, the Patentee of the well-known "Macintosh Cloth, Cloaks, Air-cushions, &c. &c.," about a year ago petitioned his Majesty in Council for an extension of the term of his Patent, under the late Act for amending the laws respecting Patents. The appointment of a day for considering the Patentee's petition has been postponed from time to time. The last postponement took place about a month ago, when Mr. Hindmarch, on the behalf of several persons who were interested, moved for leave to enter caveats against Mr. Macintosh's application, which was opposed by Sir William Follett, but the Court granted the motions.

On Monday, the 26th ult., Mr. Watson applied, on the behalf of Mr. Macintosh, to have the hearing appointed, which was opposed by Mr. Hindmarch, on the ground that the advertisements and notices were not in pursuance of the Act and rules of court. But the court decided that the petitioner might take the appointment at his own peril, and appointed the hearing to take place in April next.

By the rules of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, caveats must be entered before the day for the hearing is appointed; but under special circumstances, as has been done in this case, leave will be given to enter them afterwards.

Mr. Macintosh has again advertised, that he intends to petition his Majesty, and that he will apply to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the 16th of March next, to have the hearing appointed, before which all caveats must be entered.

Just published, price 3s. 6d.

(FORMING THE FIRST NUMBER OF A NEW SERIES).

NO. IX. OF

T H E M I N I N G R E V I E W,
AND
JOURNAL OF GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, and METALLURGY.

CONTENTS:

- I.—Descriptive Notice of the Quicksilver Mines of Bavaria, by FREDERICK BURR.
- II.—Remarks on a Section presented by the Cliffs at Tremearne, in the parish of Breage, Cornwall, by R. THOMAS, C.E.
- III.—Mining Statistics, by JOHN TAYLOR, Esq., F.R.S.
- IV.—Mineral Topography of Great Britain, by A. W. TOOKS, M.A., F.G.S.
- V.—On the Theory of the Formation of Mineral Veins, by FREDERICK BURR.

REVIEWS:—Dr. Duckland's Bridgewater Treatise—Dufresnoy on the Use of Hot-Air in Iron Furnaces—Smith's Miner's Guide; and other publications connected with Mining, Geology, &c. &c.—Tabular Statements of the Produce of Mines, Duty of Steam-Eengines, &c.; with a copious MISCELLANEA from Scientific Works.

The publication of the MINING JOURNAL has, from the nature of the papers which are inserted, and the success attending it, in some degree anticipated the MINING REVIEW, with reference to Mining Companies, as it furnishes weekly the Correspondence from Mines, and the Reports of Public Meetings, while the numerous original articles on Geology and Mineralogy which it contains, have rendered it perfectly original and unique. From this circumstance, it will be apparent that the MINING REVIEW should undergo some change, among which, one that presents itself is that of Price, which will in future be reduced from 3s. to 3s. 6d., while the matter will be more select; a large portion of it comprehending, as heretofore, original papers, and the residue, extracts from the MINING JOURNAL, and from Foreign works, with tabular-matter, &c. The numbers will be accompanied by plates, illustrating the subjects treated on, and although the price be reduced, the articles will be of equal value with those in the preceding numbers.

The Contents of No. VIII. are the following:—

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS: 1. On Metalliferous and Mineral Deposits—2. Analysis of the Mexican Process of Amalgamation—3. The Mineral Topography of Great Britain—4. Geological Survey of the Carn Menell District, Cornwall—5. On Civil and Mining Engineering—6. Schaufelen's Hot-Air Furnace Feeder—7. On the Occurrence of the Precious Metals in Great Britain—8. Proposed Plan of a Geological Survey—9. On Pumps used in Mines—10. Visit to the Quicksilver Mines of Idria—11. On the Auriferous Rocks of Virginia—12. On the Ventilation of Mines.

MISCELLANEA: Geology—Preservation of Cast-Iron Pipes—Mechanical Power of Steam-Iron—Malachite—Pary's Mountain—Effect of Heat on Mineral Substances—Exports of Metals—Application of the Hot-Blast—Steam-Engines—Tin—Gradual Rising of Land—Surprising Escape of a Miner—Density of the Earth—Antediluvian—Silver Mines—Fossil Equioids—Gradual Elevation of parts of the Earth—Blazing Rocks—Palladio—Masses of Meteoric Iron in Mexico—Gold Mines in North Carolina—Artesian Well—Mineral Produce—Artificial Petroleum—On the Occurrence of Metals in Rocks—Tin Bounds—Analysis of a Fossil Tree—Diamond Matrix—Importation of Coal—On the Cementation of Iron—Unproductive Labour in Mines—Occurrence of Bones in a Coal-Mine—Platinia and Gold of the Urrian Mountains—Triphylite, a new Mineral—Diamonds in North America—Hydroboracite, a new Mineral—Cinnage of Mexico, Peru, and Chile—Coins and Medals—Iodocrase in the Isle of Syke—On Assaying the Ores of Manganese—Alumite of Greenland—Antimonial Nickel—Chalcocite—On the Proofs of a Gradual Rising of the Land—Needle Ore—Diamonds at Algiers.

SCIENTIFIC BODIES: Society of Arts—Geological Society of London—Geological Society of France—Report of the Geological Reconnaissance of the State of Virginia.

NOTICES OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS: Memoirs of the Life of Sir H. Davy—Report of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society—Geological Map of England and Wales—Silliman's American Journal of Science and Arts.

APPENDIX: Abstract of Tin coined in Cornwall and Devon; and particulars of Copper Ore purchased by the Companies in Cornwall and Swans—Weekly Sales of Copper Ore at Tickington in Cornwall—Product of each Copper Mine in Cornwall, with a Summary—Workings of the various Mines in Cornwall, &c.

An Advertising Sheet will accompany the new series of the MINING REVIEW; it will be devoted to advertisements connected with Mining, Public Companies, Scientific Publications, &c., which will thus be widely circulated, and brought immediately under the notice of the parties interested in them.

London: Published by SIMPKIN and MARSHALL; and may be had of every bookseller in the United Kingdom.

THE MINING JOURNAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

The only Newspaper exclusively devoted to Geology, Mineralogy, and Metallurgy; combining therewith Reports of the Proceedings of Public Companies, Correspondence from the Mining Districts, Sales of Ores, Prices of Shares, Mines, Railways, Canals, &c., with Parliamentary Summary, London Gazette, and much original and interesting Scientific Intelligence, &c., is published every Saturday, price Sixpence, and may be had of all news-sellers in town and country.

Office, 12, Gough-square, Fleet-street London.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE presented, by command, the report of George Nicholls, Esq., on the subject of Poor Laws for Ireland.

TUESDAY.

The Registrations Acts Suspension Bill was brought from the Commons, and, on the motion of Lord MELBOURNE, read the first time.

THURSDAY.

The Grand Juries (Ireland) Bill was brought from the Commons, and on the motion of Lord DUNCANNON, was read a first time.

FRIDAY.

The Irish Grand Jury Act Amendment Bill, on motion of Lord DUNCANNON, was read a second time. The Registration, &c., Acts Suspension Bill went through a committee, with an amendment. Had it passed as forwarded from the Commons, no marriages, except by license, could have taken place till June 30!

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL obtained leave to bring in a bill to extend Poor Laws to Ireland.—A new writ for Staffordshire was ordered to be issued.—On the second reading of the Post-office Packet Bill, Mr. WALLACE inquired whether the Government contemplated any alteration of the Post-office system?—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER answered, that as many parts of the system must come under consideration this session, it would be better to defer details until such opportunity arrived.

TUESDAY.

Sir W. MOLEAWORTH moved for leave to bring in a bill "to Abolish the Property Qualification of Members of Parliament," which led to considerable discussion. On the House dividing the numbers were—for the motion, 104; against it, 133.

Mr. WARBURTON gave notice that, on Wednesday, the 22d, he would move for leave to bring in a bill "to Amend the Laws relating to the Property Qualification of Members to serve in Parliament."

Mr. MACKINNON obtained leave to bring in a bill to Alter and Amend the Patent Laws, and for better securing to individuals the benefit of their inventions.

Mr. O'CONNELL brought forward his motion for a bill to Amend and Declare the Law of Libel.

WEDNESDAY.

Lord STANLEY, as one of the trustees of the British Museum, stated, in answer to Mr. Hawes's inquiry, that the recommendations of the Committee regarding the British Museum, were likely to be forthwith carried into very full effect, especially as to the opening of that national collection on holidays, extending the time for keeping open the reading-rooms, &c.

many bitter stormes before we can discover Natures riches hidden in those mountains, and who can express my sufferings, prising my reputation above life or fortunes. For fame flying with the wings of malice, desirous to give a period to these my harmless endeavours, hath made as you partly know, my supposed friends, to become my professed Foes, and my nearest in good, my greatest sorrow, leaving me as naked, as was Job in his greatest affliction, some constraining these my Mineral adventures to be but the subjects of a fantastick braine, others alledging that the greatness of my charge would ruine both me, and those who gave me credit, whereby those friends that conferred on me timely curtesies, instead of encrassing, or conning them, were moved to press me to more speedy payment, then my reasonable abilities were able to make good. What throes of sorrow perplex my midnight thoughts in these deep engagments, I leave to you to judge. Will therefore hasten my comming downe, to settle the affaires of this great work, that I might redeeme the mispent time of my youth by some memorable designe in my age, the hopefulness whereof you are pleased so to approve, which I trust will give livelyhood to many, injury to none, and be much honour to our Nation, which was ever the height of my ambition, solving to rest content with whatsoever the wise disposer of all should confer upon me, and hereafter to leave those friends in trust, whom I found most, thereby both to pay themselves, and satisfie others, to whom I stand engaged. And thus with many thanks for your kind letter, and good counseil, I shall ever remaine

"Your faithfull friend,
THO. BUSHELL."

The following "certificate from the Miners presented to the right hon. the Lewis and others of his Majesties most hon. Privy Council," proves the vigour with which the operations for unwatering and re-working the mines were carried on, and afford some insight into the state of mining during the period referred to. The paragraph stating that there had been "cut six hundred fathome through the Rock at the lowest levels north and south, for discovering the lost veyne of Cum-sum lock, lying east and west," is rather obscure; it appears, however, to intimate that an adit or vein had been driven that great distance, in order to find the vein in place where it had experienced some *heave* or disorder, and certainly indicates great perseverance in a search of this kind, greater, perhaps, than should even find at the present day.

"May it please your Lordships, — According to your commands, We whose names are under written, being Miners, Smelters, Refiners, Carriers, Washers, and Monyers belonging to his Majesties Mines-Royal, in these parts, that the said Master Bushell at his inestimable charge, having cut six Fathome through the Rock at the lowest levels, North and South, for discovering the lost veyne of Cum-sum lock, lying East and West, two hundred fathome through the Mountain of Talybont, at sixty Fathome circular, three several Addits at Koginian, one above another, twenty, and thirty Fathome center, another at the Darren, to come under the Rossarre work, at an hundred Fathome center, another at Bryn-Lloyd fifty fathome in length, and thirty Fathome Center, working day and night for the raising of the water, which formerly in the time of Customer Smith, and Hugh Middleton in their workings of the Mines-royal was never used, being always working upon the Superficies of the Earth, the workers being always with water before they could sink to the best of the veyne, both for quantity and quality, and so the charge made to exceed the benefit, which was prevented by the aforesaid Addits, and the Royal Mines became very useful, especially by the assistance of his Majesties mint, for the speedy invention to save Wood, by reducing the Ore into Lead, and Silver, with Iron and Sea-cole Charcked, which happy invention had it not been found out, the works must needs have been un wrought, the country not able to supply necessary Fewell. And further by the prohibition of transporting Ore un wrought, that holdeth silverwork the refining, which unconsciously is prevented by the aforesaid Addits, and the Royal Mines became very prejudicial, even to the utter overthrow of his Mines Royal. We have therefore great reason to be confident that this way of working, will in short time greatly increase the value of this Kingdome, for the honour of the King, and good of the Commonwealth, together with the employment of many hundred poor men, which would be otherwise an unsupportable burthen to this barren Country, who by their present labour in these Mines are able to subsist with families, and thousands more might be daily set on worke, if Mr. Bushells undertakings in the Mines Royal may be confirmed for a certaine time by this present High Court of Parliament."

This certificate is appended nearly ninety signatures of "Miners," "Smelters," "Refiners," "Smelters," and "Washers," about two hundred being stated to be omitted for brevity.

The following "true note of Mr. Bushell's yearly charge concerning Silver Mines," conveys a great deal of curious information as regards expense of mining and smelting at the time:

	Lib.
the Officers of the Mynt	140
the Coyners	100
the Steward	100
the Clearke	30
for several Tenements where Sylver Oare is digged	80
Taxes	300
Sonsole	600
Clayconne	130
wire and Steele	200
Candles spent	200
Ropes for the shafts	100
Timber for the Works	260
Engine-ashes to refine the Silver from the Lead	200
carrying Mills, Bellows, and Toolies	100
Copper, Argoll, and Salt-peeter	60
Iron-Pots wherewith to melt Sylver, for Stamps, and Tressells	50
the chief Refiner	30
other Refiners	80
the Smiths	40
the Steward and Clearke of the Melting and Refining Houses	70
timbering the Works, making Fats, and boring Plumps	60
Building Offices for the Mynt in Aberystwith castle	500
cutting 600. fathome through the Rock of the Darren Mountaines, and the lost veyne in Cumsualock	960
going through the Mountaines of Tallabont, Darren and Browne, and three Audits at Goygenna	1600
carriers and Oare-washers	900
charge of keeping 3 Teems for the carrying of wood, coale, and other materials	300
charge in discovering the Mynes at Commarthen in Devonshire and Shropshire	520
to the Lady Middleton in Cardiganshire	400
ing of Oare in all the Works	3610
Summa totalis. — 11660. Pounds."	

period when the resources of mining were so small in comparison they now are, when the subject was involved in so much mystery, is evident from the preceding letters, speculations of this kind and so little of the public confidence, it is not astonishing that a venturer, such as Mr. Bushell certainly was, should feel rather uncertain, and have endeavoured, as we see from his memorials, to obtain patronage to his undertaking.

ing shortly to close the preceding notice, by another extract or the work,

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.

FREDERICK BURR.

THE DIVINING ROD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

There are few things more gratifying in the progress of science, than when it is able to confirm the truth, and point out the occurrences apparently inexplicable. There are many facts which have hitherto either denied or disbelieved; or if admitted, have regarded as the tricks of impostors upon the credulous. Among these facts the power of the divining rod, or that of designating the site and size of lodes, metallic veins, and springs, stands foremost. These, as also the rank in society, of several of those who involuntarily possessed and unwillingly exercised this power, do with the idea of its being an imposture, and, therefore, necessitate some explanation. It occurred to me, whilst reading the Mining Journal the paper on Mr. Fox's experiments on the electrical state of the lodes, as different from that of the surrounding country, that the whole might be referable to and simply explained. What makes this idea the more plausible, is the well-known fact, generally, from its exciting and exhausting consequences, of agents. Moreover, like the results of electricity, this power

varies in the same individual at different times, and under different circumstances; sometimes the operatrix being quite torpid and incapable at others as unpleasantly excited. If it be objected, that electricity in its natural conditions does not and cannot produce such excitement and emotion in the human frame, I beg leave to state that, setting aside its effect when applied through a machine, that I, as well as other medical men have met with constitutions exquisitely susceptible of atmospheric and electrical influences. I have witnessed cases where they have been felt to a painful degree. In one instance, the tremor, agitation, and excitement was so great on the approach of a violent thunder-storm, that the lady generally took refuge in bed. In another case, the mental excitement on the occurrence of lightning was so great as to make the terror almost amount to insanity; not, as the lady said, from foolish and unfounded fear, but from an inexplicable nervous feeling. Surely these facts will allow me to assume that electricity may exert an influence on the system of some individuals, where the constitution is peculiarly predisposed, under circumstances and by quantities not usually noticeable. May not, then, the different state of electricity existing in lodes, &c., make itself sensible in the muscular and nervous system of some individuals, and thus cause the rod to turn and point downwards. I am aware this is mere conjecture, the truth of which might soon be ascertained by a few experiments; and it is in the hope that among the readers of your useful and interesting Journal, some lover of science, who has opportunities denied to the writer, may be induced to examine and arrive at the truth of this conjecture. With every good wish for the success of your independent Journal, I am, Sir, your constant reader,

MEDICUS.

CHILIAN BONDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—It has probably escaped the notice of many of the holders of bonds of the Chili Government, that that republic in July last, passed a law, authorising the appointment of a commissioner to proceed to England to effect a compromise with the creditors there. What may be meant by a *compromise* it is impossible to say, but it doubtless means that the bondholders are to be called on to make some sacrifice of their just claims on this government, in respect either of the principal, or the large arrear of interest due (upwards of ten years). If the Government can mean to propose anything so unfair, the bondholders ought strenuously to resist it, for with what face can a Government, with a paltry debt like that of Chili, come forward with a proposal for their creditors to give up any portion of their claims? The loan originally was for 1,000,000. sterling, but I believe the whole of this was not issued; and with what was brought up by the sinking fund, during the years the dividends were paid, and otherwise, they can owe now only somewhere about 800,000. principal, besides ten years' interest, which would be 480,000. more. And what, sir, is this sum of 1,280,000. to a state which, by its own shewing, owes little if any home debt, and which has a trade with this country alone, of upwards of a million sterling annually? The least the commissioner can possibly offer is, to fund the back coupons into a new stock, say a five per cent. at sixty or sixty-three, which is about what is due on each bond, with the interest on the whole to commence instantaneously; and the interest on the whole for the state of Chili to pay, would be then only 88,000. per annum, which they are able to meet without difficulty. This is much less than Portugal did three or four years ago; she paid off the whole of her five years' back coupons in hard cash, except twelve months, and for these, debentures were given bearing interest, which were punctually paid when they became due. And this she did with a heavy home debt, and on a much larger stock than the Chili government owes, and every half year's dividend has been since regularly paid. Nothing is wanting but the inclination on the part of the part of the Chilian people to tax themselves, to get rid of their whole foreign debt: their copper, as appears by the weekly sales, is some of the richest in the world; their surplus revenue is yearly increasing, their mines very productive, and they are making roads and canals in all directions through their country. For years past they have appropriated to their own uses the revenues destined to pay the English creditor. Let them only tax themselves, and they can pay every farthing of their foreign debt, principal and interest, in sterling money down. At the meeting which will doubtless soon be called, for the purpose of expounding this compromise, it is to be hoped that some one will be there, able to explain these facts, and to press on the commissioner and the meeting, the bounden duty of the government to do the utmost they possibly can to establish their own good faith, and satisfy their creditors, who, after having waited year after year, constantly buoyed up with promises as constantly broken, are now talked to about a compromise on a paltry debt of a million and a quarter sterling. If I am not exceeding the space you can spare in your valuable columns, I shall be greatly obliged by your inserting this letter, or any part of it you think proper, especially as I observe, that at a meeting recently held of the Columbian creditors, resolutions have been proposed to convert all the arrears of interest, and even half the current dividends for a few years to come, into a deferred stock; and that, too, upon such terms as causes one to wonder that they should have been proposed, viz. the giving fresh bonds for the interest *at par*; which is, in fact, raising a new loan at par, and which none of the South American governments have hitherto succeeded in doing. When the Mexicans made a composition some years since, they funded the arrears into six per cent. deferred bonds at seventy-five, not presuming to do so at par. However, it is stated that the Columbian republics are very poor; the republic of Chili, on the contrary, is known to possess ample means, and it behoves their creditors to look thoroughly into this matter, and to insist on full justice being done them.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

LONDON, Jan. 17.

C. E.

BOLANOS MINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—As your correspondent, who has twice drawn attention to the Bolanos Mining Company's affairs in Nos. 69 and 74 of the *Mining Journal*, rested on the importance of the subject, and deemed an apology unnecessary, I trust you will not object to insert the few following remarks; with which it was not my intention to have troubled you, had not your correspondent in his second letter (doubtless, in his over-anxiety for the welfare of the proprietors and the concern), in reference to the proceedings at the Bolanos mine, intemperately asked how long is the *humbug* to be carried on? But I shall be brief on this point, as I believe I need hardly say to you, that no one who knows the directors and manager will for a moment even suspect that in this work they have sanctioned, or will sanction, or support anything to which *humbug* can in any sense be justly applied; independent of the circumstantial evidence of their being themselves largely interested in the concern, and to such an extent (if I am rightly informed) that one individual member of the board is the proprietor of considerably above 100 shares; besides, this derogatory appellative comes ill from your correspondent, seeing, in his first letter, he said, "I impute nothing to the directors" (meaning I suppose nothing improper); and further, on a careful perusal of the reports and other documents which from time to time have been open to the inspection of the shareholders, that there is "a well-founded hope to go upon," and that the works have been proceeded with in the best and most expeditious manner the situation of the mines and the difficulties of their execution would admit of. I purpose now to remark on the principal points referred to in the letters under consideration, and, first, with respect to the separation of the two concerns, the Bolanos and the Veta Grande, a measure which I, too, am rather disposed to advocate; but it appears, a very large majority of the proprietors are against it.—I believe there are nearly 200 shareholders, of whom, it is stated by your correspondent, thirty-three signed a requisition requesting the subject of separation might be considered; but when the matter was brought forward at the meeting, not half-a-dozen of the requisitionists attended; from what cause is not known: had they, however, been very anxious about the matter, or had they not confidence in the directors, they doubtless would have attended; or it might have been, that however desirable the measure appeared to the requisitionists, the absent ones might have been inclined to think with myself, that from the very large majority, both in number and interest against the measure, we may have taken a wrong view of it; and that as this large majority includes those who have watched over the progress and proceedings of the concern from the beginning, and who, consequently, are really and truly best acquainted with the desirability of the measure, and the fittest time for doing it. It therefore appears to me, that what the separatists have to do, is to keep their wishes alive, by bringing the subject occasionally under the consideration of the directors

and the other shareholders, as done at the last general meeting; so that the object may be effected, whenever it shall appear to the majority, including those most deeply interested and best acquainted with the matter; and as I am more inclined to wait, so I am, also, to recommend to others to wait their decision rather than run counter to their judgment and discretion, in company of so small a number as thirty-three, of whom I am informed not one sixth attended the meeting when the matter was considered and discussed. And further, as to the principle upon which part of the produce of the Veta Grande mines has been expended on the Bolanos, may it not be asked, was not the company originally formed for working the Bolanos mine alone? and were not the inducements there alone offered, considered abundant for the undertaking? were not the Veta Grande mines taken sometime after the Bolanos? and was not a very large sum expended on them out of the capital for the Bolanos mines, say 700,000 dollars and upwards, before the Veta Grande became profitable?

It is an old adage, but not therefore the less true, "that hope deferred maketh the heart sick;" and this, I am ready to allow, is evident in the case before us, that delay has in many persons almost obliterated all recollection of the real inducements for undertaking the re-working of the Bolanos mine; but this ought not to be the case, and parties interested should not carelessly sacrifice the property which now (according to the best information obtained) should be considered, as speedily affording profitable results; for it should be remembered, that most probably within one year more, the deepest parts of the Bolanos (Barranco) mine may be unwatered, explored, and a level driven under them. Then surely after the extraordinary efforts that have been made by the present company, the amount they have expended on the Bolanos works, the value of the available assets on the spot (which more than twelve months ago were estimated at nearly 150,000.), the near approach of the time when it may reasonably be expected the real state of the concern will be fully developed, it seems most desirable that *all* the advantages so justly anticipated and so near at hand, should be kept *entire* for the benefit of those who have persevered in the great works, and the separating of the two concerns be postponed a short time longer.

Again, "What," says your correspondent, "is the foundation on which the directors are proceeding, and what, if any, the specific information of so well authenticated a nature to justify it? If any, lay it before the proprietors." These appear to me questions that would hardly be asked by any one who has been, as he says he has, "in the habit of reading the reports furnished to the shareholders from time to time;" and if he has done so, I should still less expect he would say, "There was not a single fact to rest a well-founded hope on." Let the report made to the annual meeting in 1827, and remarks in some of the succeeding ones be perused, and it will be readily acknowledged, that scarcely any mining concern was ever undertaken with better grounds for a successful issue than the Bolanos mine—evident from the assertions there made, which from time to time, and from various sources, have been repeatedly confirmed by traditionary and other evidence: and it should be remembered, and may here be mentioned, that as respects the Real del Monte mines, which have now been explored to their greatest depth, the statements made respecting them, which formed the grounds on which their re-working was undertaken by the present company, have been found correct to the very letter. This, then, should be considered a weighty circumstance in favour of the results which may be found as regards the Bolanos mine when unwatered and explored. But a still greater evidence of the correctness of the statements upon which the re-working of the Bolanos mine was undertaken by the present company, and which I think must be considered as strong an evidence of their truth as can be, short of the actual proof of exploring the bottoms themselves, is to be found in the despatches received thence on Monday last, which state, that access had at last been got to a pillar, at a shallow part of the old Barranco workings, and that it contained ores of a very rich quality, some of which was brought to England by the same packet as brought the letters; and if ores so rich were left in pillars at a shallow level, it is not unreasonable to presume, that those who left them had good inducements to do greater. An extract from the despatches is given in a postscript below.

Seeing that a great deal may be gathered from the earlier reports furnished to the shareholders, it will hardly be deemed necessary to give a lengthened repetition of statements here; a few brief extracts, therefore, must suffice, and very few, I think, should be required after what has just been stated.

In the report above referred to, Mr. Taylor remarks, —

"As Mexico has been by far the most productive country in the world for silver, so I believe it is the opinion of those best informed upon the subject that the mines of Bolanos are the richest in Mexico. Captain Vetch has invariably expressed this opinion, and his reliance upon their being likely to produce the highest rates of profit; and he urges, that if the proprietors will place reliance on his judgment, and will exercise the patience required for such an undertaking, they will be most amply and liberally rewarded. I venture to think, that the more this opinion is examined, with all the evidence which we now possess, the more it is likely to be confirmed and strengthened, and the more it will be seen to be true, that the district contains an immense store of wealth, meriting the application of extraordinary effort to explore it."

Captain Vetch in the letters above referred to by Mr. Taylor, says —

"He considers Bolanos the most valuable mine in the country; that its returns will be the largest in proportion to the capital expended; but that these riches can only be obtained from that part of the vein which is below the level of the water."

Again, —

"In what respects the Company of Bolanos, my own candid opinion is, that valuable as the Real del Monte concerns are, the other is still more so; and I have only to trust that our efforts in that quarter may be equally well supported, and that the prospects of the Real del Monte shareholders will restore an equal degree of confidence to the others."

Also, —

"I cannot conclude this letter without assuring the shareholders, that if they can repose any confidence in my opinion, they may rest satisfied in the mines of Bolanos they possess the best mining concern in the Republic of Mexico, and that it deserves all their confidence and support."

"The general width of the vein in the Barranco mine," Mr. Taylor says, "is stated to be from four to eight yards, and the ores of an unusual degree of richness; that is to say, those which were extracted when the mine was in full and active working. The cargo of twelve arrobas is confidently said to have produced four marcs, which would be at the rate of forty marcs to the monto of Real del Monte. This was their general or average value; but the vein is stated, in some places, to contain branches or bands of ore, of three-quarters of a yard in width, worth sixty marcs to the cargo, or 600 to the monto."

"Captain Vetch remarks, that after making due allowance, he can have no difficulty in believing that this is one of the richest veins ever worked in Mexico, and that it is one that combines rich ores with great abundance of them—a case that rarely occurs in the country."

"This sentiment agrees so exactly with the opinion which the Baron de Humboldt formed of it, that I think it but right to extract a passage from one of his letters to prove the coincidence. He says, 'Bolanos, a journé longtemps un produit annuel de 300,000 marcs d'argent, le mine principale a offert des masses énormes d'argent natif. Généralement au Mexique, il y a plus d'abondance que richesse de minéraux; à Bolanos ces deux biens se trouvent réunis, et ne peuvent tenir les eaux par des mauvais Malacates, ou délaissé et abandonné les travaux en pleins fruits.'

"I may here add, that these concurring views, formed at different periods, and without communication between the parties, appear to me to be fully and strongly confirmed by all subsequent inquiry and information; and I venture now to state it as a fact beyond dispute, that for richness of produce, the mines of Bolanos stand almost unrivalled."

"Captain Vetch thinks, that looking at the evidence of former produce, and considering the quantity of silver which in those times always escaped the payment of duty, and of which no register exists, and further considering that we have now possession of all the mines in the district, it is reasonable and fair to conclude that the produce would probably be again equal to that of the most flourishing era, or nearly four million dollars a year."

Innumerable other extracts might be given bearing on the extraordinary riches of this mine—but I shall make only one more, and this will be in reference to the suspension and re-working of the mine.

"I have remarked," says Mr. Taylor "that the mines in the southern part, which was the rich portion, were worked by different persons, and as they became deeper and the drainage was consequently more difficult, litigation and disputes ensued between the proprietors of the different portions, as might naturally be expected; and owing to the multiplicity of vexatious lawsuits, and the want of a proper system of drainage for the whole, the mines were abandoned in the year 1780."

THE MINING JOURNAL.

"An effort was made in 1791 to renew the working of these celebrated mines, and a company was formed upon a large scale in the city of Mexico for this purpose; they undertook, however, only the mine of El Barranco, though they had possession of many others to secure them against the former evils. The abundance of water was their great difficulty, and they knew of no other means of meeting this but by the application of a great number of whins or malacates, of which they had no less than forty-four, employing 2300 mules, and nearly 400 people. The expense of drawing water in this manner, including ropes and other charges, was nearly 400,000 dollars annually, and this of itself would be ample evidence of the estimation in which these mines were held. This company, however, never succeeded perfectly in freeing the Barranco mine from water, and indeed even this enormously expensive method of drainage only enabled them to prevent the water from rising more than two levels above the bottoms of the mine; they could not therefore work the deepest part, or at any rate but very imperfectly, and the produce they obtained was chiefly from pillars or arches left in former workings."

"Sonneschmidt relates, that when he visited it, 5000 mules were employed on the mine of Barranco, to drain it by malacates, an operation which was persevered in with such ardour, that no further proof need be required of the riches which are known to exist in the mine, and which the company will have at command when it shall again be laid dry."

It is true many and serious have been the difficulties of gaining access to the bottoms of the mines, from climate, accidents, the immense labour of bringing home water for two large wheels, by cutting a leat of three miles and a half long, six feet wide, and six feet deep, having one and three quarter miles of tunnelling; the getting two steam-engines from England, and erecting the same, the sinking a new shaft from the surface to facilitate the bringing levels to the rich pillars, said to be left standing, and under the old bottoms; all which now are nearly complete, having been works of much anxiety, labour, and expense; nor was it to be expected much benefit could be derived here, more than elsewhere, until the mine was drained; which was the object from the beginning, and which will now ere long be done. Returns to some extent might have been made from the northern and southern parts, but it ought hardly to be expected, seeing that they are as yet so shallow compared with the central part, the Barranco bottoms, which are said to be richest in the deeper parts, and those are scarcely one half the depth of some of the Mexican mines. Seeing these things, it is quite evident that the objects which were the inducements to undertake the concern, and which have been the incitement now to overcome almost all the difficulties, should still be the encouragement for a little further patience and caution, to see the result and reap the advantage which may be reasonably expected, and which, doubtless, your correspondent, on a little consideration, will acknowledge was partly the inducement for his becoming a proprietor.

London, Feb. 16.

A SHAREHOLDER.

P. S.—In extending the Esperanza level north of San Diego, through old workings, we have met with a small pillar, which has at last proved that our predecessors had a rich mine. I have sent by the conductors some specimens of the ores to the directors. They speak for themselves, and need no explanation on my part to prove they are very rich ores; it is no small satisfaction for us to know that the reports of the riches of this mine were well founded.

No. 1, in common producing two to four marks per cargo.

No. 2, is a mixture of rich fahl erz, called pasta and native silver.

No. 3, is very rich composed of a great deal of native silver, assays eighteen marks per cargo.

No. 4, pure fahl erz, producing 119 marks per cargo.

Of course, these very rich ores have been scarce, even in the time of the best Bonanzas; but the native silver is by no means uncommon.

I hope that we may find the other pillars and bottoms of Barranco equal to what we have already seen, the company might then expect to pay back in a short time a great part of the capital which they have invested in these mines.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

KERROW TIN MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the offices, 4, Leadenhall-street, on Saturday, the 11th ult.

EDWARD GARLAND, Esq., in the chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN stated, in accordance with the terms of the advertisement, that the meeting had been convened for the purpose of considering the propriety of dissolving the company; he regretted that the last call the directors had made (with the approbation of the shareholders), had been so ill responded to, the result of which was, that the company had not only been left unable to carry on the operations, but that it had incurred a debt to the amount of 600*l.* He proceeded to state that he had caused valuations to be made of the stock of materials belonging to the company, the result of which was, that 1775*l.* was the sum they were calculated upon to produce if sold separate, but their value as stock on the mine was considerably greater; he also stated the probable cost of working the mine, if the company were to resolve on continuing operations, which would be 800*l.* to prove the lodes, but to sink deeper and effectually to bring the mine into an efficient state of operations, would require 2000*l.*; the captains who had furnished this intelligence were Messrs. Stephens and Browne, letters from whom had been received. Mr. Browne, the late agent, had also lately informed the directors that he had received nine petitions, brought against the company by merchants in arrear of payment. The Chairman dwelt particularly on the necessity of economy; they had urged on Mr. Browne for some time past, but were sorry to have occasion to state that they did not think Mr. Browne had done his utmost to lessen the charges, although the mines had been kept only in such a state as to preserve their title to it. He concluded by seriously advising the proprietors to abandon the undertaking, not because it had turned out to be unproductive, but because their means of effectually proving the mine fell far short of the sum required, there being only 160*l.* paid upon the last call.

A SHAREHOLDER here rose, and expressed himself highly dissatisfied with what had fallen from the Chairman, it being plainly stated in the prospectus, that no machinery would be required, there being at all times a sufficient supply of water; and further, that in his opinion, Mr. Browne had not acted honourably towards the company.

Mr. WILSON asked if Mr. Browne's accounts were found to be correct, and thought that the merchant's account should not be paid till all his books had been examined.

The CHAIRMAN replied, that they had the vouchers up every month, and knew of no error in particular to which they could refer, but that they had found fault generally with the expenditure, as exceeding what, in their opinion, it ought to have been. Mr. Browne, however, had offered to show to the directors, all the books and accounts in his possession.

A SHAREHOLDER inquired if the shares on which the last instalment had not been paid were forfeited, to which the chairman replied, that they had been forfeited, but were restored by the directors, according to the powers vested in them by the regulations on the scrip.

The proprietor who made the enquiry contended that the directors, after having advertised the forfeiture of the shares, had no power to restore them, and that those shareholders had given up all right and title to any benefits arising from the shares so forfeited.

After some further conversation, it was agreed that the directors had acted with due propriety in restoring the forfeited shares, but the business of the day being more particularly concerning the dissolution of the company, Mr. Saunders rose to move that the company be dissolved, as no one had evinced a desire to move that the company should continue further operations, which motion was seconded by Mr. Strong, and carried, subject to confirmation at another special meeting, to be held for that purpose. Thanks having been voted to the directors, the meeting adjourned.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

A meeting of proprietors was held at the City of London Tavern, on Thursday, the 16th February, 1837.

ROBERT BRIGHT, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the business of the day, experienced his regret that Mr. Shaw, their late chairman, was unable to attend from indisposition.

The report submitted to the meeting, stated, that the works were all progressing very favourably, and were expected to proceed more rapidly.

tarded them. The line from London to Maidenhead would be completed by October next; the excavations going on between Maidenhead and Acton, had been delayed from the excessive wet; the line also between Reading and Bath, and Bath and Bristol, was in a favourable state; it also mentions the readiness and activity of the contractors, in proceeding with their work, and further stated, that this line was one hundred miles in extent without a tunnel, and adverted to the several improvements that this line would be able to embrace, which the different railway companies had lately adopted. It was, the report continued, confidently expected, that these improvements as well as the various branches which will bring remunerative supplies, will not swell the expenditure to an amount above that calculated upon, but on the contrary, that the various improvements together with the curves which it had been found could be avoided, would produce a saving of 30,000*l.*; but, nevertheless, the whole estimate might fall short by a trifling amount. The accounts submitted to the proprietors showed a balance of 280,802*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*

The engineer's report, regarding the different operations, was then read.

Mr. OUTRAM then moved that the directors report should be received and adopted, at the same time, conveying a vote of thanks to the directors for the explicit and clear manner in which it was drawn up, which was seconded by Mr. Valpy, and carried unanimously.

Mr. OUTRAM, then expressed a wish to know whether the directors would make any remuneration to some poor cottagers near Paddington, in case the line passed over their property, as was expected; to which

The CHAIRMAN replied, that ample remuneration would be made, where such was deemed proper.

It was then moved by Mr. R. Scott, and seconded by Mr. Hardy, that the corporate seal of the company be affixed to the resolution for receiving and adopting the report, which was carried unanimously.

It was then moved by Mr. Crawley, and seconded by Mr. Ball, that the best thanks of the meeting be given to the directors for the zeal and interest they had manifested in the affairs of the company.

Mr. PARSONS then moved, seconded by Mr. Outram, that the directors who had just retired from office be re-elected, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN remarked, that the business of the day being now over, he had to acquaint the shareholders, that, in the course of a short time, a special general meeting would be convened, to lay before the shareholders a copy of the extension line, when the standing order of the House of Lords was read.

It was then moved by Mr. R. Scott, and seconded by Mr. Amber, that the draft of this bill be approved and accepted, and also, that the directors be empowered to proceed in Parliament, for the passing of the amended act.

After which, a vote of thanks to Mr. Saunders, the secretary, for the great and persevering activity he had continually manifested in every thing relating to the company's affairs, was moved and seconded, but was afterwards withdrawn at this gentleman's request, he stating, that he thought it might be considered invidious to other officers of the company, at the same time thanking the meeting for the honour they had proposed to confer on him.

After some general conversation, the meeting adjourned.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On Monday, the annual meeting of the proprietors of shares in this undertaking was held at the Company's House, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors relative to the state of the company's affairs, and to proceed to the election of three directors and four auditors, whose offices have become vacant pursuant to the terms of the charter.

JOHN SMITH, Esq., M.P., the governor, in the chair.

Mr. EBSWORTH, the secretary, read the report of the directors. It stated that the despatches from the company's commissioner in Australia, Lieutenant-Colonel Dumaresq, were of the most favourable description. The new locations of the company's lands in the Liverpool plains and Peel's river had more than realised the favourable impressions entertained of them. The new districts, which had been recently visited by Colonel Dumaresq, abounded with grass and luxuriant vegetation. The crops had an unusually forward appearance. The total quantity of land under cultivation in December, 1835, was 588 acres. The improvements of the lands had been retarded by the scarcity of convict labour; but this difficulty the directors had no doubt was now removed by an assignment to the company of an additional number of convicts, in accordance with instructions transmitted by Lord Glenelg to the governor of New South Wales. The report of Colonel Dumaresq, as to the condition of the company's live stock, was favourable. The total number of sheep, on Dec. 31, 1836, was 55,695; the lambing of that year having produced 15,671 lambs. Of horses and ponies there were on the company's lands, on the 31st of December, 1835, 422, and of cattle, 2,924. The annual sale of the company's surplus stock of sheep and horses last year had produced 4,501*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, and additional sales of horses were expected to be made during last year, for the use of the cavalry and artillery of the Madras army. At the coal mines the works were proceeding satisfactorily, and the company would be enabled to supply the increased demand arising from the extension of steam navigation. The sales to Government and the public had in 1832 been 7,143 tons; in 1833, 6,812 tons; in 1834, 8,491 tons; and in 1835, 12,392 tons. The remainder of the clip of wool from the company's flocks in 1834 had been sold, and realised 4,109*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* In the past year 363 bales, part of the clip of 1835, had been received, and sold by public auction, producing 9,680*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* net. The wools surpassed all previous importations from the company's stocks, and produced an average of 2*s.* 7*d.* per lb. The remainder of the clip (70 bales) had not yet been sold. The amount realised for hides and horn tips had been 198*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* By the statements of the receipts and expenditure the proprietors would observe, that a balance was due to the banker, on the 31st of December last, of 4,345*l.*, arising from the circumstance of the declaration of a dividend, before the proceeds of the wool were realised; the whole expenses of the company being also previously deducted. To prevent this circumstance in future, the directors had resolved to make a call of 20*s.* per share, and not to interfere with the regular payment of the dividend. The directors wished it to be understood that the money to be called for would not be hereafter applied to increase the dividend. In conclusion the report stated, that the affairs of the company were improving substantially. From the estimates of the value of the company's land and coal mines, it appeared that a gradual increase had taken place. In 1833 their value was estimated at 108,013*l.*; in 1834, it was 131,617*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*; and in 1835 it had increased to 151,121*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*

The GOVERNOR, in reply to some remarks from a proprietor, said, after some discussion among the directors, it had been resolved to make a call in preference to postponing the payment of a dividend.

Mr. MAULEVERER (hitherto known as Captain Gowen) thought it would be advisable to delay the dividend for the next year, or even for two years, rather than make a fresh call. He felt confident that the establishment would not succeed as an agricultural body only, and that the directors ought to have carried into full effect the original plan of promoting emigration. If one half of the 300,000*l.* that had been squandered away in the colony had been employed in promoting emigration, and of forming roads and bridges in the colony, better results would have followed. He held the opinion that as an agricultural company it could not succeed, and the discovery of the coal mines had alone saved it. The directors ought to turn their attention to the encouragement of emigration to the colony.

The GOVERNOR said the hon. proprietor could not be aware of the expenses which must have been incurred by forwarding emigrants to the colony, and of the cost of labour there. If such a course had been adopted, the calls upon the proprietors would have been ten times as great as they had been. The company was, however, progressing prosperously, and was of national importance, as it had extended the language and religion of this country to that distant region.

The report was then adopted, and the call of 1*s.* per share agreed to.

Mr. LOCH, Mr. DAVISON, and Mr. RAVENSHAW were re-elected as directors, as well as the four auditors; and after thanks had been given

PRODUCE OF COPPER MINES IN CORNWALL FOR TWELVE MONTHS, ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1836.
(From No. IX. of the "Mining Review," just published.)

MINES.	Tons.	Produce.	Avg. per ton.
Consolidated	13437	109924 0 6	8 3 7
Fowey Consols	12855	86257 10 0	6 17 5
Treavean	11466	8610 19 0	7 10 1
Carn Brea	6275	52944 7 0	8 8 0
East W. Crofty	7541	32320 18 0	4 3 8
Wheat Jewel	4464	45079 17 6	10 1 11
Levant	2377	36815 4 6	15 9 0
Gr. St. George	5980	30015 16 6	5 0 4
North Roskear	3671	24774 17 6	6 14 0
United Hills	3742	23410 9 6	6 5 1
W. Unity Wood	3234	20291 12 0	6 5 8
Dolcoath	3369	20089 4 6	5 19 3
Binner Downs	3369	19375 7 0	5 17 11
United	1991	18736 12 0	9 8 2
Wheat Tolgs	2314	18329 8 0	7 18 5
East Crinnis	1699	16172 7 0	9 10 4
Marazion Mines	1746	15006 5 0	8 12 0
Sou. W. Bassett	1963	14022 14 6	7 11 6
South Roskear	2177	12877 3 0	5 18 2
Gt. W. Fortune	1363	11790 1 6	8 13 0
Wheat Virgin	1818	11769 12 0	6 9 5
Wh. Trevavas	1239	11624 8 0	6 6 5
Relidian	1242	11319 16 0	9 2 3
Wheat Ellen	1797	10731 18 0	5 19 5
East Pool	1156	10377 13 6	8 19 6
W. Providence	1608	9536 5 0	5 18 7
Wheat Trenwith	734	8990 5 0	12 4 11
Consols Mine	1196	8348 17 6	5 19 7
Pembroke	643	7582 6 0	11 17 4
Stray Park	901	7081 7 6	7 17 2
W. Darlington	897	6005 3 0	6 13 10
Carharrack	991	5698 13 6	5 16 0
G.W. Charlotte	1201	5628 14 6	4 13 8
Wheat Gorland	547	4665 14 6	8 10 7
Wheat Leisure	1196	4344 17 6	3 12 7
Poldice	654	3999 17 0	6 2 3
Cooks Kitchen	1065	3970 5 0	3 14 6
Cardew Consols	839	3843 0 6	6 11 7
Hallen Beagle	588	3668 10 0	6 4 9
Wheat Vyvyan	604	3538 7 6	6 17 0
West Tolgs	505	3418 0 0	6 15 4
Wheat Buller	595	3225 6 0	5 8 4
Tim Croft	716	3189 13 6	4 9 1

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

PROCEEDINGS OF SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The anniversary meeting of this society was held yesterday, when the report of the proceedings for the past year, with the accounts of the society, and a statement of the scientific contributions, and notice of the present condition of the library, &c., were submitted. The balloting for the council and officers of the society, including the election of the Rev. W. Whewell, as president for the ensuing year, then took place.

Mr. C. LYELL, as president for the past year, proceeded to read the annual address, which comprised a statement of the proceedings of the society, embracing a review of the present state of geological knowledge. The meeting adjourned, the remainder of the address of the president being deferred until the evening meeting at the rooms of the society.

The anniversary dinner was held in the interval at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand; when the Rev. W. Whewell, of Cambridge, as president of the society for the ensuing year, presided. Nearly one hundred gentlemen were present, amongst whom we noticed Baron Parke, Lord Boringdon and Cole, Sir Charles Lemon, Sir T. F. Donkin, Dr. Buckland, Messrs. Lyell, Greenough, Murchison, De la Beche, Taylor, Stokes, and other members of the society.

After the removal of the cloth, the chairman proposed "the King," "the Queen," and "rest of the royal family," toasts which were loyally responded to.

In proposing the next toast, that of "the Geological Society," the chairman entered fully into the advantages arising from the prosecution of the study of geology, and the rapid advances that science has made within the past few years, the importance of the discoveries of late, and the comparative infancy at which geological knowledge had arrived some few years back, when its present advanced and progressive state was considered. This was happily alluded to by the chairman, whose address was received with much applause.

In proposing the health of Mr. C. Lyell, the late president, the chairman dwelt on the services rendered to science by that gentleman, and the new era which might be considered to have presented itself from the principles laid down by him, and which were being pursued and carried out in a manner calculated to reflect the highest credit on him, and to endear his name in future ages, of equal distinction to those which have preceded him in astronomical and other sciences, to which attention in earlier ages was more particularly directed.

Mr. LYELL briefly returned thanks, and in acknowledging the compliment paid him, referred to the communication of several parties, who, from their observations abroad, had fully confirmed the correctness of the principles he had endeavoured to establish.

Mr. MURCHISON, in rising to propose the health of the newly elected president, entered fully into the connexion between geology and other sciences with which that gentleman was so well acquainted. He observed, that the society might feel honoured by the appointment of one who ranked so high in literature and science, and whose equal he was unable to name. He contended that the sciences were so blended that he could not but consider the president whom they had elected, as a peculiarly judicious choice; and knowing as he did, that much had been rendered to the advancement of geological knowledge by that gentleman, there could but one feeling with the members of the society.

The PRESIDENT, in an eloquent address, acknowledged the honour conferred.

The following toasts of the University of Oxford and Cambridge, the former acknowledged by Dr. Buckland, and the latter proposed by Sir C. Lemon—in the course of the observations of whom, much stress was laid on the importance to be attached to them as upholding sciences, though they were careful in adopting new theories—were then drunk.

The success of the Royal Society, the Linnean, with those of the Zoological and Geographical, followed, which were appropriately introduced and acknowledged.

Several other toasts succeeded, including the health of Mr. de la Beche, foreign secretary, the English secretaries, the treasurer, curator, and others.

Mr. DE LA BECHE, in returning thanks, adverted to the services rendered to science in the Ordnance Zoological Survey, on which he was employed by Sir Charles Lemon, and the parties interested in the mines of Cornwall; he remarked on the difficulties attendant surveys of this nature in a mining county like that of Cornwall, while he was anxious to acknowledge the facilities afforded him in his pursuits.

Mr. TAYLOR, as the treasurer, briefly returned thanks, observing, that he was pleased to be able to state that the gloom which had of late, pervaded the money market, had not spread its baneful influence over the affairs of the society, the accounts of which were of a satisfactory kind, and which afforded the best evidence of its utility, and the manner in which its labours were appreciated.

Mr. HUTTON, on the part of the English secretaries of the society, returned thanks; and after some other toasts and the usual routine of meetings of this description, the society adjourned to Somerset House, where the address of Mr. Lyell was renewed, and the meeting separated.

Mr. DE LA BECHE, in returning thanks, adverted to the services rendered to science in the Ordnance Zoological Survey, on which he was employed by Sir Charles Lemon, and the parties interested in the mines of Cornwall; he remarked on the difficulties attendant surveys of this nature in a mining county like that of Cornwall, while he was anxious to acknowledge the facilities afforded him in his pursuits.

We hope on an early occasion to give the address of the president.

BUCKLAND ON GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY CONSIDERED WITH REFERENCE TO NATURAL THEOLOGY.—The greater portion of this essay is occupied with a discussion to which no allusion has, as yet, been made. The celebrated work of Archdeacon Paley was devoted to a development of the various evidences of design exhibited in the mechanical structure of the human frame of man, as well as of the inferior animals; and our author, running the same method of investigation, has instituted similar inquiries in reference to the organised beings of past eras, and which exist at present only in the fossil state. In this very seductive theme our limits prevent us from following him; and this we the more regret, as this portion of his work is, beyond a question, that which he has executed with greatest ability and care. Dr. Buckland's ardour in the study, and interest in the exposition of the anatomical structure, habits, and manners of extinct animals, appear to border on enthusiasm. When engaged with such subjects, his tone and style acquire an unusual vivacity and elevation. Under the influence of the brilliancy of his imagery, and force of his descriptions, the reader is, as it were, unwittingly carried into those remote periods, when the face of nature, and the various animals and plants which flourished on the surface of our planet, were vastly different from the present:—the Dinotherium, a lacustrine, herculean quadruped, eighteen feet in length, and of proportional height, before him; the Megatherium, or fossil sloth, whose gigantic size may be inferred from its wielded a tail six feet in circumference, he before him, invested like the rhinoceros with a coat of mail, and extracting a single deluge of its enormous talons, the roots of the ardent trees, which then crunched with the same ease as swine do acorns; the redoubtable, or monster bat, flits through the air; saurian reptiles, of prodigious dimensions, skulk through the prairies in search of prey, or crawl along the waters; while colossal Leptidodendron, Sigillaria, and Lepidostrobus, together with Equisetaceæ, and ferns, of a size far surpassing the greatest forest timbers, in imagination wave on every side.—*Athenaeum.*

BANK OF ENGLAND.—QUARTERLY AVERAGE OF THE WEEKLY LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, FROM NOV. 15 TO FEB. 7, INCLUSIVE:

LIABILITIES.	ASSETS.
£17,868,000	£31,085,000
14,230,000	4,032,000
£32,098,000	£35,117,000

SWITCHES ON RAILWAYS.—We learn by a contemporary that a valuable switch has been made by a Mr. Cooke, a dancing master, that will obviate the danger arising from the misplacing of points on "switches" ways. By Mr. Cooke's invention, the engine is made to arrange switches for itself, in whatever direction it is intended to move. The apparatus is trifling, and applicable to all kinds of railways. And that a late accident on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway suggested the idea.

IRISH MINING OPERATIONS.

[Continued from No. 75.]

SIR.—The occurrence of fluccans, heaves, and other irregularities, being very similar in the lodes of Ireland to those of other countries, it is not necessary to describe them, and a little consideration of most of the names given by miners, to the various changes a lode is subject to, with a little local information, will easily convey to the mind of the shareholder the nature and effects of such circumstances. We seem also in Ireland to be quite familiar with most of the Cornish terms, such as "mundic rides a good horse," "a horse in the lode," &c., an explanation of which may be interesting to parties holding shares, but never visiting mines. Lodes which have been rich or plentiful in mundic on the "back," or surface, have generally proved good and lasting mines in depth, thereby pointing out the origin of the former term. "A horse in the lode," is the occurrence of a mass of ground of uncertain dimensions as to extent, sometimes occupying the whole "gummies" or width of the lode between walls; at other times being separated from the walls by ribs of ore, and sometimes splitting up, and dividing into shings, or otherwise mixing with the ore portion of the lode; a "horse" nearly always occasions the miner an increase of labour, as he has an additional quantity of dead ground to cut away, while it lasts. All these circumstances were in former years very puzzling to Irish miners, but their difficulties are nearly all overcome by the mode of work now pursued, and the accurate knowledge of dialling possessed by most mine agents, enabling them in many cases to recover the lode at different points, and thereby avoid the expense of stopping away such bodies of unproductive ground. The system of working lodes in backs, and the regular extension of levels at every ten fathoms, wherever practicable, is effecting considerable saving in the drawing expenses of Irish mines, as well as adding to their security by the facilities afforded for "stalling the deads" and the formation of middlings, or pillars, for the support of the walls.

The Irish mines, and lodes, as yet partially worked, appear to possess one great advantage in their capability of being drained to a great depth by adit levels, owing to being chiefly situated in high or mountainous countries, and their water under adit is in general small in quantity, which probably is owing to most of the mines (principally copper) being in what miners call, a "close country." The Ballymurtagh mine, which is now 122 fathoms deep, eighty fathoms of which is under adit, makes but 570 hogsheads each twenty-four hours; there are, however, several instances of lodes occurring in very open, or jointed strata, which, if worked under adit, would become expensive to unwater. In the mine just alluded to the water is kept out by a thirty inch cylinder steam engine, working two plungers, and two draught lifts of six inch pumps; the advantage in point of effectiveness, and saving of leather and other expensive materials in using the plunger, has been fully experienced there. The water in several of our mines is strongly impregnated with copper in solution, is very destructive to the pump or pit-work, and in some instances is so very strong, that unless the pipes are lined with wood, and all the working parts made of brass, the pit-work would be destroyed in a few months. Precipitate copper has been made in former years in these mines on a small scale, but from the small supply of water, and its being now required for engine purposes, the process has been given up: indeed, the produce of late years in this country, after deducting the expenses of labour, and purchase of old scrap iron, or metal, &c., has not been found remunerative.

Considerable attention has of late been devoted by parties working Irish mines, in returning, as near as possible, all the ore from the "burrows," or "halvans," where the waste is of a light and sparry nature, and tolerably free from mundic, iron, &c.; extensive stamping apparatus are in operation for the purpose of reducing them to a sufficient fineness to be put through jiggling machines, very well contrived for the purpose of separating the ore from the waste. In mines of a decidedly sulphur or pyritic character, stamps are not applied, but the halvans are carefully gone through with the hand hammer, the solid part of the ore being ground by the crushing mill, and the only jiggling or washing necessary on such ore, being that used in dressing the "dredge" or fine "smalls."

Great differences of opinion have prevailed in the Irish mines among the agents, as to the best mode of washing ores, whetherby the common round hand-sieve and hutch, the breakstaff sieve, or the jiggling machine; from the result of experiments I have seen made, I find a larger quantity can be washed, and at a cheaper rate, by the latter; but by the round hand-sieve, the ore can be dressed much cleaner, and it appears the most advisable machine in mines which are not pressed with much sieve work, as the improvement in produce compensates for the difference of cost; however, the adoption of either must always be very much ruled by the nature of the ores they have to operate upon. The boys ("coppers") are very expert in cobbing the ores, and have obtained a perfect knowledge of the method of separating, and throwing aside such parts of the ores as are unfit to "put to pile," and the constant use of the hammer in "cobbing and lack-spalling" seems well adapted to prepare them for the more laborious labour of boring underground when they become miners. E. B.

RUSSIAN RAILROADS.

On the 14th, 15th, and 16th, all the three locomotives started, and made four journeys from Pawlowsk to Kusmino and back, fourteen wersts, with a train of fifteen carriages and waggons attached to each. The cold in the morning was ten degrees, and during the last trip in the evening it had reached eighteen degrees Reaumur. In the course of the journey, the tire of one of the wheels of Cockerill's locomotive snapped; but this engine, like the others, running upon six wheels, no further inconvenience arose than that of detaining the train about a quarter of an hour, until another engine could come up, which took it on to Pawlowsk—none of the passengers, who were 120 in number, evincing the least alarm at the occurrence.

Sunday, the 15th, was a grand day. The train consisted of twenty-five carriages, chiefly filled with passengers. Two lurrays, carrying timber forty-two feet in length, had been fitted up for a band of musicians; another carried three horses; a fourth, a flock of sheep; and a fifth, other cattle, all on their proper stalls. Eight waggons and platforms carried sledges, drochkes, travelling chaises, coaches, and gigs.

The throng of passengers, and the loading of the waggons at the station at Zarskoe Selo, caused some delay at first starting, which was further increased by a strong side wind, blowing and offering so considerable a resistance to the train, 600 feet in length, as to constrain the locomotives to travel but at a slow rate. In the meantime the concourse of people at Pawlowsk, expecting the train had much increased, amounting to several thousands, to gratify whom in obtaining seats, the carriages were obliged to be left behind. The number of the public present from Petersburg may be estimated by the sledges which arrived at Zarskoe Selo, being upwards of one thousand. Five trips were made on this day to Zarskoe Selo and back; and such was the scramble for seats, that 115 persons, among whom were ladies and gentlemen of distinction, secured places on the timber waggons.

Although it was difficult to keep order with such a crowd on the line, we are happy to state, not a single accident occurred. The Petersburg public returned with the full conviction that the road would insure a very lively traffic when finished.

On Monday, Jan. 16, notwithstanding a violent snow storm, upwards of one hundred sledges, with passengers, had arrived at Pawlowsk and Zarskoe Selo. The storm had swept the snow clear off the embankment all the way between Zarskoe Selo and Pawlowsk, and six trips were made on that day.

Thus it has been proved in Russia, that railroads, when judiciously constructed, may be travelled on in all weathers, and at all seasons. Not one person has hitherto been injured, nor has a rail been purloined; and the solidity of the work is so far established, that since the beginning of October, when it was partially opened, no more than the usual settlement in all earthworks has taken place; and not only were the townships of Zarskoe Selo and Pawlowsk convinced of the great advantages, but also the shareholders present expressed their sanguine expectations of traffic on the line when completed in the spring.—*St. Petersburg Zeitung, Jan. 21.*

FRENCH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—M. Béquerel is elected vice-president of the French Academy of Sciences for 1837, by a large majority of votes; and M. Magendie, the last vice-president, passes on to the presidency. The Minister of the Interior has commanded a bust of the celebrated botanist, M. de Jussieu, to be executed for the Academy by the skillful hands of M. David.

CARN BREA.

[Continued from No. 45.]

Our ancestors, no doubt, gave the Grecian navigator a faithful description of the novelty which had attracted his attention; but so imperfectly were they understood that the notes from the philosopher's log would astonish a modern marine, to say nothing of the sailor. He there set it down as matter of fact, that he had discovered a place where there was neither land, nor sea, nor air, but a something composed of all three together—from which they were generated, and which was the lungs and bond of the universe, perceptible to view, but not to be reached either by land or water. On reaching his native land, he published a narration of his wonderful and perilous voyage, in which this notable discovery was promulgated to the world; and from this statement the Grecian philosopher had to divine the properties of those fogs which then, as now, so frequently enveloped the summit of Carn Brea.

We now turn our attention to that part of the mining history of Carn Brea which stands connected with the Romans; and in the first place it may be well to tender a few brief observations respecting the manner in which that celebrated hill was discovered by that celebrated people. It has been already noticed, that in the revolution of worldly affairs the Roman empire had now risen to such a state of maturity as to have become the successful rival of the more ancient empires of the world, both in arts and arms; and that having turned their attention to maritime affairs, they were not insensible of the advantages to be derived from commerce. They envied the Greeks and Phenicians the wealth which they severally acquired by the Cornish tin trade, and panted to become acquainted with its source, in order that they might become participants therein, or probably to apprehend the exclusive possession of its inestimable advantages. Entertaining these views they equipped an expedition, entrusting it to the command of their ablest navigators, whom they sent forth to traverse unknown and trackless oceans in quest of the land of tin. One of the barques composing this expedition was ordered to observe the port of Gadiz, now Gadir, then the Phoenician rendezvous, and if possible to follow, at such a distance as to elude suspicion, any vessel which appeared to be connected with the tin trade, and to be destined to the port from which it was derived. It was not long ere the Roman commander perceived an object which he conceived to be worthy of his utmost attention. This was a Phoenician bark boldly stretching away into the Atlantic ocean, and apparently destined to some foreign land. True to his instructions, the Roman captain followed her at such a distance as to lull suspicion; but the wary Phoenician was awake to his intention, and at once resolved on a consummate revenge, even though he himself might perish in the attempt. Big with his patriotic purpose he instantly steered for a dangerous coast, and boldly ran his vessel on the shoals. The Roman still followed and soon found himself similarly situated, and all his exertions to extricate himself from the snare proved abortive. Here both vessels became perfect wrecks. The intrepid Phoenician, however, after infinite toil, privation, and peril, succeeded in rescuing his devoted crew from the devouring ocean; he reached the shore, and by a long and tedious route reached his native country, recounted his perilous adventure, and obtained from the public purse the well-earned meed of his devoted patriotism. On becoming acquainted with the disaster of their countrymen, the Romans, though disappointed, did not despair. Wisely judging that the prize must needs be great for which such great sacrifices were made, they put forth renewed energies of its discovery, and determined to persevere until their efforts should prove successful. Fresh expeditions were equipped and despatched in every probable direction, but for a long while without success. At length the intrepid Publius, weary of examining the different coasts, and despairing of success in the directions marked out for him, pushed his gallant bark into the bosom of the Atlantic, and was at length gratified by beholding the high object of his research rising majestically out of its mighty waters. He coasted along the shore, surveyed Carn Brea, carried his vessel into the *Ictis* of the ancients, and sought and found repose from his toil and peril on the soil of Cornwall. Such were the circumstances, such the disaster, and such the success attendant on Roman enterprise in the discovery of Carn Brea.

(To be continued.)

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY STATION.—Messrs. Grisell and Peto, of London, the eminent builders, passed through Chesterfield on Wednesday morning last, on their way to Mr. Rutherford's stone-quarries in Darley Dale. Messrs. Grisell and Peto have contracted to build the railway station buildings of the London and Birmingham railway Company, according to a design by — Hardwick, Esq., architect of the Goldsmiths' Company's Hall; and these gentlemen have entered into a contract with Mr. Rutherford, of Wingerworth, near Chesterfield, to supply stone for the erection of the buildings, which are to be on a most extensive scale. The stone will be selected from the Stonecliffe quarry, in Darley Dale, near Matlock—a most beautiful and imperishable material, selected by Mr. Barry, the celebrated architect of the Birmingham Free Grammar School, which is now completed, and is a fair specimen of the material. The principal building will have four entire stone fronts—two of the fronts to have extensive porticos of columns and pilasters, about fifty feet in height, and five feet four inches in diameter. The building to be about eighty feet square, and from sixty to seventy feet high. The interior of the building will consist of stone from Bolehill, Wingerworth; and six lines of railways will branch off from the front of this extensive erection. The booking offices (which will be detached from the principal building) will be about 300 feet in length, with a colonade the whole length of the building. There will likewise be another detached building of considerable size, erected for luggage offices. The station is expected to be completed in about nine or ten months. We understand Messrs. Grisell and Peto are constructing a wagon capable of carrying upwards of twenty-five tons, for the purpose of conveying the immense columns of stone from the quarry to Cromford wharf.

DUDLEY AND WEST BROMWICH BANKING COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the Dudley and West Bromwich Banking Company, held on Tuesday, at the new banking-house, recently erected for the company, Thomas Badger, Esq., in the chair, the report of the directors for the past year, which was highly satisfactory, stated that the clear profit during that period, after deducting all bad debts, and an apportioned part of the expenses of fittings, &c., amounted to the sum of 4,987l., being 15½ per cent. on the up-paid capital. A dividend at the rate of six per cent. was then declared, leaving a balance of 3,047l. to be added to the guarantee fund, which now exceeds 7,000l. In the course of the proceedings a resolution was passed enlarging the maximum number of shares of 200, subject, however, to the approval of the general meeting to be held on the 7th of March.

RAILROADS IN EGYPT.—His Highness Mehemed Ali has just ordered the commencement of a railroad for the transport of stone at Tourab, a place six miles to the south-east of Cairo. This railroad will be upwards of five miles in length, running from the Mokatam mountains to the Nile. The Suez railroad has not yet been commenced. If England wish to see the railroad across the Desert from Suez to Cairo, it ought, if not urged, at least to be put forth frequently in conversation with His Highness by his Majesty's representative here. The Pasha of Egypt places greater value on the good opinion of England than all the world besides, in despite of whatever may be written or said to the contrary.

VEGETABLE SUBSTANCE IN ARSENIC.—It has been generally supposed that arsenic was so strong a poison, that it would entirely destroy organic life. M. Gilgen Krantz, however, chief surgeon to the third regiment of Engineers, in France, who has been very successful in his studies concerning aquatic cryptogamia, has discovered a vegetable substance of the genus *Leptomitum*, or *Hygrocytes*, in a solution of arsenic. M. Dutrochet also observed one of the same genus in a phial of Goulard water. In both cases the plants floated in the liquid.—*Athenaeum.*

An account of the aggregate amount of Notes circulated in England and Wales, by Private Banks and by Joint-stock Banks and their Branches, distinguishing Private from Joint-stock Banks, between the 24th September and the 31st December, 1836.—From Returns directed by 3 & 4 W. IV, c. 83.

Private Banks	£7,753,500
Joint-stock Banks	4,258,197

£12,011,697
John Woods

Stamps and Taxes, Feb. 7, 1837.
ACOUSTICS.—MM. Cagniard Latour and Demonferrand have invented an instrument which they purpose naming the Acoustic Pyrometer, and which will emit sounds according to the temperature in which it may be placed.—*Athenaeum.*

MEETINGS OF SCIENTIFIC BODIES
IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

SOCIETY.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DAY.	HOUR.
Royal Asiatic	14, Grafton-street	Saturday	2 P.M.
Statistical	4, St. Martin's-place	Monday	6 P.M.
Linnæan	Soho-square	Tuesday	6 P.M.
Horticultural	21, Regent-street	Tuesday	2 P.M.
Civil Engineers	1, Cannon-row	Tuesday	8 P.M.
Society of Arts	Adelphi	Wednesday	7 P.M.
Geological	28, Leicester-square	Thursday	8 P.M.
R. Society of Literature	St. Martin's-place	Thursday	4 P.M.
Royal	Somerset House	Thursday	8 P.M.
Antiquaries	Somerset House	Thursday	8 P.M.
Royal Institution	Albemarle-street	Friday	8 P.M.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES.

MONDAY, Feb. 26.—Correspondence and Papers at eight, on the volume of Transactions.
 TUESDAY, 21.—Polite Arts at half-past seven, on the claims in architecture; and Mr. Wolf's specimens of drawing with creta levia.
 THURSDAY, 23.—Mechanics at half-past seven, on Mr. Whittle's self-acting feeder for a steam-engine; Mr. Dodd's locomotive wheel; ditto's thermometer for a steam-engine; Mr. Humphreys on Mr. Dodd's safe valve for a steam-boiler; and Mr. Woodhouse's rotatory steam-engine.
 TUESDAY, 28.—Manufactures at half-past seven, on Mr. Webb's jacquard machine for weaving velvet; and Mr. Ryan's apparatus for drying silk in the loom. After which Chemistry, on Mr. Hoby's cure for dry-rot; and Mr. Vale's safety tube for cyder casks.
 THURSDAY, March 2.—Mechanics at half-past seven, on Mr. Soper's apparatus to prevent accidents in stamping letters containing explosive substances; Mr. Garnet's trouser-guard; Mr. Vale's check for collectors, &c.; Mr. Steel on destroying noxious vapours in smelting ores; Mr. Reynolds on guiding balloons; and Mr. Poval's apparatus to prevent persons from being buried alive.
 MONDAY, 6.—Accounts at half-past seven, on monthly audit. A. AIKIN, Sec.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEETINGS.

South Eastern Railway	10, Coleman-street	Feb. 18.	1.
London and Havre Steam	23, King William-street	18.	1.
Thames Haven Dock and Railway	London Tavern	21.	1.
Rhymney Iron Company	Office	22.	2.
Alliance Gas Company	29, Finsbury Circus	22.	12.
Alten Mining Company	London Tavern	27	12 for 1.
London Grand Junction	68, Cheapside	27.	12.
Tavistock Mining Company	6, Austin Friars	28.	11.
Argus Iron and Coal Co.	9, Liverpool-street	28.	1.
Southampton Docks	George and Vulture Tavern	28.	12.
General Steam Navigation Company	69, Lombard-street	28.	1.
Hayle Railway	Rectory-house, London-wall	28.	1.
London and Westminster Bank	London Tavern	March	1.
Imperial Brazilian Mining Company	London Tavern	2	2.
Great Wheal Prosper Mining Co.	Liverpool	2	11.
Kent Water Works	George and Vulture	6	12.
Penoles Gold Mining Association	N. and S. American Coffee-h.	9	2.
Blaenavon Iron and Coal Company	4, Old Broad-street	9	11.
Kerrion Mining Company	46, Lime-street	13.	0.
East Cornwall Silver Mining Co.	London Tavern	14.	1.

CALLS.

Trevorgus Mining Company	10s.	Feb. 18.	Sir C. Price.
West Cornwall Mines Investm.	1l.	18.	Glyn and Co.; Vivian and Co., Helston; Hodge and Norman, Devr. nport.
New South Hoe Mining Co.	10s.	18.	Stone, Martin, and Co.
Kellewerri Mining Company	10s.	18.	Sir W. Lubbock and Co.
British Copper Mining Company	5s.	20.	
Ulster Canal Company	2l. 18s.	20.	Smith, Payne, Smith and Co.
Tamar Silver Lead Co.	1l.	23.	Vere, Sapte, and Co.
Wheal Triumph Mining Co.	1l.	27.	Jeffery, Camborne; Cornwall and Devon Bank.
Jamaica Steam Navigation Co.	2l. 10s.	Mar. 1.	Glyn, Halifax, and Co.
Hayle Railway	5s.	10d.	Ransome and Co.
Midland Counties Railway	5s.	1.	{ Smith, Payne, & Co.; Banks of Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham.
Wheal Lenoy Mining Company	2s. 6d.	3.	R. K. Frost, Launceston.
Alliance Gas Company	1l.	12.	Ladbrokes and Co.
Keen Lead Mining Company	1l.	15.	Spooner, Attwells, and Co.
Rhymney Iron Company	3s.	April 13.	Glyn, Halifax, and Co.
European Gas Company	2l.	8.	Ladbrokes and Co.

DIVIDENDS.

Royal Irish Company	1l. 3s.	Feb. 18th.
Portsmouth & Farlington Water Works		April.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WEST CORK MINTING COMPANY.—The action in this cause set down for trial on the 25th inst., in the Court of Common Pleas. We feel it is duty thus to announce the circumstance, having experienced so much kindness in proffered assistance and the communications of those who take an interest in the proceedings. The importance to be attached to the result must be felt by all shareholders who repose confidence in those who have the management of the affairs of the company in which they may be embarked, especially when 165,000*l.* is involved. We shall endeavour to give a second edition, next week, with report of the trial.

T. H. B.'s letter, which was in type, having appeared in the columns of a contemporary, renders its insertion unnecessary.

Will "A MINER" communicate with us?

PRICES OF SHARES.—We regret to have occasion to offer an excuse for some errors which appeared in our list of prices last week. We can only say that we are happy to receive information at all times, and to correct errors; but the difficulty of obtaining a correct list can only be appreciated by those who are situated like ourselves; at the same time, we have nothing to offer in extenuation for last week's prices, which were in several instances incorrect.

THE MINING JOURNAL,
And Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18, 1837.

It will no doubt be in the recollection of many of our readers that we have repeatedly pointed out the necessity of establishing a "School of Mines" in this country, somewhat similar in its nature and objects to those institutions for the instruction of miners, which have long existed in France, Germany, and other countries, and that various suggestions for the accomplishment of this object, have at different times appeared in the columns of the *Mining Journal*. Our endeavours to direct public attention to this important subject were not wholly unattended with success; our views were adopted by many, valuable suggestions were offered to our consideration, and promises of support were tendered. All that we were able to accomplish, however, fell far short of what was required to effect an object of such magnitude and importance, and we were, therefore, reluctantly obliged to rest contented with having drawn public attention to the subject, and thus laid the foundation for a more successful result at some future period, whenever circumstances might appear favourable to bringing forward again the plan which we had in view.

The present time is not, perhaps, so auspicious as we could have wished, as the general depression of commercial affairs, and the procrastinated success of recent mining speculations, may be the means of withholding the support of many, who would otherwise feel an interest in the proposed institution. Notwithstanding this unfavourable position of affairs, we are induced to bring forward the subject of a "School of Mines" on the present occasion, in consequence of having received the following letter from Sir CHARLES LEMON, one of the most influential gentlemen in that great mining county of which he is a representative in Parliament.

"SIR,—You have more than once directed the attention of your readers to the want experienced in this country of the means of scientific education for the superior orders of miners; and you may, perhaps, have seen some allusions to a pamphlet, written by me with a view to induce the Committee who have the disposal of what is called the Dunstanville Fund, to reconsider the proposed plan of dividing their surplus into small annuities, and to contemplate, rather, the propriety of endowing a Professorship in connexion with a School of Mines in Cornwall. The final appropriation of this fund is now postponed to August, 1838; so that ample time is given to pursue the subject, and acquire useful and accurate information respecting mining schools else-

where; and I trouble you with this letter, to say that I shall be most happy to receive, either directly or through the columns of your paper, the suggestions of any of your correspondents, who may turn their minds to this subject, and shall at any time be in possession of information which may be relied upon as accurate. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. LEMON."

It affords us great satisfaction to find there is at the present time a prospect of establishing an institution for the instruction of miners in the county of Cornwall; and we must express our hopes, not only that this design may be carried into effect, but that it may prove the commencement of a National Mining College, worthy of the genius, the wealth, and the vast mineral resources of Great Britain, and calculated to carry her triumphantly through that tremendous competition with the produce of foreign countries, to which, on a late occasion, we adverted at considerable length. In appropriating the surplus of the "Dunstanville Fund" to the purpose suggested by Sir CHARLES LEMON, we conceive the Committee will not only be conferring an important and lasting benefit on the county of Cornwall, but also be acting in perfect unison with the character of the lamented nobleman, to whose memory this tribute has been offered. Not many weeks have elapsed since we had occasion to remark on the liberal and munificent conduct of Lord DE DUNSTANVILLE in relation to the large mining property which he possessed—conduct which has endeared his memory to the county of Cornwall, and more especially to the miner—in the reverses and fluctuations of whose precarious pursuits his lordship ever felt the warmest sympathy, and in whose favour he never hesitated to make, when necessary, the most generous pecuniary sacrifices. Greatly indeed would the mines of this country benefit, were the lords of mines generally to follow so noble an example; often does it happen in the vicissitudes of mining that the dues become insupportably burdensome to the adventurers in impoverished mines, and in some cases, by absorbing a portion of the funds necessary for prosecuting works of trial, they are even the means of the concern being finally abandoned, and the persons engaged being thrown out of employment. It is of little avail in such cases, tardily to resign that which can no longer be retained, when with exhausted finances, and sick "o hope deferred," the only alternative of the adventurers is to close the mine. Far different, however, was the conduct of Lord DE DUNSTANVILLE on such occasions; not only were the dues promptly remitted, but the shares held by adventurers possessed of limited means, were often taken up by his lordship, and funds thus provided to carry mines through periods of difficulty, so as to prevent the destitution of the numerous families relying on them for support.

Although chiefly called upon to consider Lord DE DUNSTANVILLE in his relation to the mining interest, we may also be allowed to remark, that his actions through life were invariably distinguished by the same benevolence and public spirit, and that the loss of this nobleman will long be felt and deplored, not only in the immediate vicinity of his extensive domains, but throughout the county of Cornwall, while the commemorative column on the rugged summit of Carn Brea, will long attest to future and far distant generations the deep respect in which his memory was held.

The final decision of the committee with regard to the appropriation of the surplus of the "Dunstanville Fund," is a subject which it is not our province to discuss; we would, however, observe, that of the two excellent plans now proposed—that of providing for the instruction of miners, or that of affording pecuniary assistance by means of small annuities—we conceive the former to be most beneficial. In reference to this opinion we may remark, that the claims of the unfortunate admit of being readily relieved by individual benevolence, which will in most cases be fully adequate to furnish the required aid; while the great object which it is now proposed to effect, has little probability of being accomplished, unless a commencement be made in the mode which now presents itself, or through the medium of a committee of influential gentlemen formed for the purpose of carrying the plan into execution, and already in possession of a certain fund available for its promotion, which, when a commencement is once made, may become the nucleus of further contribution.

The subject of a "School of Mines" has already engaged much of our attention, and the plans we formerly proposed have since been considerably matured, and shall, at an early opportunity, be presented to our readers, as affording information of the nature requested by Sir CHARLES LEMON. Our design is a general one, intended to embrace the whole mining interest of Great Britain; but a plan so extensive can, of course, only be rendered perfect by repeated consideration, and by frequent reference to institutions of a similar nature already existing in other countries. We beg, therefore, to invite the attention of our correspondents to the subject, and shall be happy to receive from them any suggestion bearing on the subject; and also, any accounts of Foreign Mining Schools, a subject on which the most minute details will be acceptable. Should the proposition of Sir CHARLES LEMON be carried into effect, we have no doubt its benefits would soon become so apparent, that similar institutions would spring up in other mining districts; thus, forming parts or sections, which might in time be combined into one great whole, under the management of a Council of scientific and practical men in the Metropolis—a body which ought to be empowered to examine the attainments of students, and to bestow certificates proportioned to their qualifications—thus, at the same time, stimulating their exertions, and affording their employers an ample guarantee of their capability of undertaking the various situations of trust, which might be reposed in them.

We have observed with considerable regret the continued fall of the standard of copper, which has been going on for the last two or three months, and has at length reached a point which must be seriously felt by our copper mines, and more especially those in Cornwall, which, from their great depth and other circumstances, cannot be worked without heavy expenses. During the first six or seven months of last year, the standard rose progressively, with but little fluctuation, to a height which we have rarely witnessed, and which we felt assured at the time could be long maintained.

At the beginning of 1836, the standard was 111*l.* 12*s.*; during the months of February, March, and April, it reached an average of about 120*l.*; in May and June, of 130*l.*; in July and August the rise continued, the average of the last month, during which the maximum was attained; being about 139*l.* 10*s.*, and, therefore, very far exceeding that of many years preceding. During the four latter months of the year a decline was manifested, but still the high average standard of about 130*l.* was maintained notwithstanding.

During the present year, a most serious depreciation has taken place, which will be most clearly exhibited by the following table of the result of sales for the last seven or eight weeks:

1836.—December 22	Standard.										
" 29	126 19 0	" 29	126 19 0	" 29	126 19 0	" 29	126 19 0	" 29	126 19 0	" 29	126 19 0
" 5	127 16 0	" 12	125 15 0	" 12	125 15 0	" 12	125 15 0	" 12	125 15 0	" 12	125 15 0
" 12	122 5 0	" 19	122 5 0	" 19	122 5 0	" 19	122 5 0	" 19	122 5 0	" 19	122 5 0
" 26	116 12 0	" 26	116 12 0	" 26	116 12 0	" 26	116 12 0	" 26	116 12 0	" 26	116 12 0
" 2	109 4 0	" 9	107 16 0	" 9	107 16 0	" 9	107 16 0	" 9	107 16 0	" 9	107 16 0

The great fall of the standard shown in the preceding statement, is, we believe, the result of many causes, chiefly, perhaps, the present depressed state of commercial affairs, and the loss recently sustained by parties who have usually been large purchasers in the market. Something, too, must be attributed to natural re-action following the excessive rise of 1836, to which have before alluded, while the importation of foreign copper has doubtless also contributed to produce this effect.

We this week purposed to have directed attention to the table introduced in our present number, of the produce of copper mines in Cornwall for the past year, the aggregate amount of the value which is nearly one million, but want of space from the page of mining correspondence, and other articles which have remained over, precludes our so doing. A reference to the table itself will, however, doubtless, convey to our readers the impression it should have endeavoured to make—the importance of our mining interests, the large returns now making from mines formerly abandoned, and the absurdity of relinquishing at the moment prospects which never could have been reasonably entertained being realised up to the present period, in many of those adventures which have been set on foot within the past two or three years.

Another subject which we were anxious to have noticed, that of the amended regulations adopted at a late meeting of Wheal Sister's Mining Company, when the propriety of regulation was acknowledged, and that course adopted. The meeting advertised for the dissolution of companies from the non-payment of calls, and those contemplated, where a large capital has been expended, in some instances, most lavishly, also require remarks which we must, however, defer until next week.

THE FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY MORNING.

We are pleased to have to notice a general advance in public securities during the past week, the extreme prices being 89*1* and 90*1*—the latter having been attained yesterday. The movements of the Bank of England have in some degree tended to this advance and the restoration of confidence, which, however, is but partial. Several country failures took place in the early part of the week; a considerable degree of trust was manifested, but a more cheering appearance presented itself close.

Exchequer Bills have ranged between 26*s.* and 29*s.* pm.; India Bills 22 to 25; Bank Stock, 208 6

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

59

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 13.—The lode in the eighty fathom level west is still very good : we have driven, during the past week, nine feet in this end, at 7*l.* per fathom, which has produced not less than 15*lb.* worth of copper ore. The lode in the winze below the sixty-two fathom level, continues very good ; and all other parts of the mines are progressing as usual. We sampled, on Wednesday last, at Cottrell quarry, 102 tons, 18 ewt. 3 qrs. of ore.

SAMUEL SECCOMBE.

BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 13.—*Teelee Fathom Level.*—The lode in Fagan's west end is about two feet wide, producing good work. This end is improved in the week. The lode in Glow-hill end is small, and poor at present. *Twenty-two Fathom Level.*—The caunter lode, west end, is about eighteen inches wide, but poor at present. The caunter lode, east end, is about twenty inches big, and thin. The ground in the engine-shaft continues to be favourable.

JOHN BRAY.

ROCHE ROCK MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 13.—The north lode, at the back of the sixty fathom level, is about three feet and a half big—good tiny branches. The same lode, at the fifty, is about two feet and a half big—ground favourable, but poor. The thirty fathom level, west of engine-shaft, and east of Fagan's, is improving in progress, but the ground is a little too hard. The tribute ground in the several levels continue much the same as last reported.

S. ROBINS.

REDRUTH UNITED MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 13.—The lode in the forty-four fathom level, east of the engine-shaft, continues large, and the ground is more hard, and not so promising for tin as it was some time past ; and at Buckett's, the north lode, in the twenty fathom level, is at present three feet wide, and more promising to produce copper ores than it was before. With the above remarks, I see little or no alteration in any part of the mines since my last. We sold our tin stuff at Uay last week for 16*lb.* 1*lb.*

R. GOLDSWORTHY.

HAYLE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 13.—Our levels at Trevigia mine continue much the same as when I wrote you on the 30th ult. The lodes are large and promising, producing good stones of tin ore. The recent rains having been heavy, we find great difficulty in drawing all the water with the whins ; but, as in all probability the dry season is approaching, we expect this difficulty will be lessened ; and before another rainy season arrive, we hope the steam-engine will put us into easier and better circumstances. At Busworgie mine, the lode in the engine-shaft has had a little more settled appearance during the last eight or ten days, but it is still poor ; and in the other parts of the mine no alteration worthy of notice. At Hayle Consols mine we have been altering our pit-work, to enable us to sink the sumptuous to a thirty fathom level ; and, consequently, have made much progress lately in our other underground operations.

JOHN TREBILCOCK.

ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 11.—I beg to apprise you, that at the ticketing held at Redruth, on Thursday, our ores at Wheal Leeds were purchased by Messrs. Vivian and Co., at 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton. *Wheal Leeds New Engine Shaft.*—From the contract we have entered into this day with the men for completing this shaft to a sixty fathom level, I have little doubt of its being accomplished by the beginning of April. *Fifty Fathom Level West.*—We this week put the men driving this end to raise and communicate with the old workings ; and to complete this desirable object, I put the men also in the new western whim-shaft to assist them ; and I have the gratification of reporting, that we have just holed to the old men's workings, and we have let down the water from all the old workings under the forty. We find their old sumptuous nine feet above the back of the fifty west ; and as their sumptuous is described to be ten feet under what they called the forty-eight, we must have upwards of three fathoms backs going west. *Fifty Fathom Level East.*—I am happy to report that this end continues productive ; the lode is about eighteen inches big, twelve inches of which is good for ore, and will turn out, from present appearances, two tons per fathom. We shall be able to set in the back of this level, and the fifty west, two or three pitches in the course of a week or ten days, and be able to work the ground on tribute to advantage. *Fifty Fathom Level East.*—We have resumed this end again, as will be seen by our setting report.

C. N. BEATER.

ST. NEOT'S AND ST. CLEER CONSOLIDATED MINES.

Feb. 13.—In the north adit, we are driving west on John's lode, and find it still large and improving in character. We have not yet been able to get to work in Charles's shaft, the late rains having again increased the water, but we hope shortly to cut it down ; we shall then proceed to drive on the two lodes at the fifteen fathom level, and sink the shaft to the adit. We are stopping the large lode above the shallow adit by eight men. The lode in the Puseybowl adit, which was at first only about a foot wide, is now five feet, and contains good work. The air being dead, we are pursuing the lode, in order to hole to the shaft (only a few fathoms distant), which, by letting down the water, will enable us to resume the work in the upper level also. We are stopping the manganese by two men, and find the lode is large, and makes a regular leader. *Tin Hatchets.*—We have broken some work here during the short interval of dry weather, but the work is again on the increase, and we are now only able to work in the eastern part. The ground in the adit continues much the same. *Wheal Bank.*—The whin being found ineffectual for keeping the water, we shall proceed forthwith to get up the water-wheel, and shall set the leat next survey day. The pumps being ready, we hope shortly to realise the expectation formed of this part of the concern.

CHARLES ROWE.

SOUTH WHEAL LEISURE MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 11.—The prospects in this mine appear to be gradually improving. At the fifteen fathom level, driving east of the engine-shaft, the lode is about eighteen inches big, five inches of which is rich in yellow ore. At the twenty-five fathom level, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is three feet big, composed of mudiic, spar, and rich stones of ore ; it being, we consider, a promising lode. At this level, also, driving south towards the tin lode, the ground is rather a hard killas.

R. ROWE.

WEST WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

The copper lode in the thirty-three fathom level, going west at Henrietta shaft, is looking more kindly than I have yet seen it, produces some good stones of ore, and does not underlay so fast as in the levels above ; therefore, I think, from its size and appearance, it is likely to improve in depth. The silver lode at the forty fathom level east, is from fourteen to sixteen inches wide, producing some good stones of silver ore ; we have taken up, since yesterday, six bagsfuls of tolerably good work, about three cwt. The lode west, at the same level, is divided into branches by a horse of killas. Henrietta shaft is sinking satisfactorily, and the ground favourable.

JAMES CARPENTER.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

Feb. 13.—Buckingham's shaft is now down perpendicular to the bottom of the deep adit, and we have cleared about three fathoms south ; here we can see a gozzan lode, with a small quantity of green oxide in it. We shall begin to clear this level immediately, as soon as we can bring away the stuff. We continue to sink and stop from the winze west of Quarry shaft : the bottom does not appear so good as last week, but there is a good stoppage in the going west. On setting-day, we increased the number of men driving the deep adit west, on Morcom's lode, from four to six ; and although a little advance in price from our last month, we do not like it the worse, as we often find the best grey ores when the lode is of a close nature. The lode is three and a half to four feet wide, having two good walls and a regular underlay, composed of spar, gozzan, and peach, mixed with grey, black, and yellow ores.

MATTHEW WILLIAMS.

NOATH CORNWALL MINING ASSOCIATION.

Feb. 11.—*Wheal Hope.*—Since my last report I find no particular alteration in this mine. The sumptuous have not yet finished cutting the plat—the ground is very hard : I expect they will take the whole of next week, and part of the week after. The sixty-five fathom level east, the lode is looking just the same as when last reported. The fifty-eight fathom level, good stones of lead have been broken this week, but the lode is not rich at present the ground very favourable for lead. *Wheal Thomas.*—In this mine I find no alteration this week, except in the seventeen fathom level west, the lode showing great indications for lead. The ores raised in December will be sampled on Monday, the 13th inst., which I expect will be about thirteen tons.

JAMES STEPHENS, Sen.

WHEAL TRIUMPH MINE.

Dolcouth, Feb. 8.—Wheal Daborn lode had a fine appearance near the surface, which induced good practical miners, a few years since, to erect a water wheel on it, and to sink twenty fathoms under the adit. Their expectations were not realized, in consequence of an elvan or porphyry quarry having come in contact with the lode, which carried it fast northward, and strung it into a very narrow surface, which rendered it small and unproductive : they then abandoned the mine altogether. The present adventurers have driven the adit eastward ; in doing which, they have found the lode the other side of the quarry, which the late party were anxious to do, but could not. The base has now a regular and strong appearance for thirteen fathoms long, and has still in the eastern end considerable strength. The width varies from two to four feet—is composed principally of white spar, with fine bunches of gozzan : it is highly desirable to continue driving east on this lode with all convenient speed : an engine should not be erected immediately. The south lode has been driven by the present adventurers about twenty fathoms ; it has been generally small and poor. They have lately passed a

cross-course, since which the lode has a very different appearance. It is now one foot wide, underlays one foot and a half in a fathom ; has a very regular appearance, and produces fine specimens of yellow copper ore, with branches of black copper ore.

A shaft is now being sunk on the present end, which, when completed, will answer the twofold purpose of ventilating the end, and for draining the stuff from driving the end. It may then be pursued at a small expense, the ground being of a moderately soft nature. It is highly probable that these two lodes are two of the Great Dolcoath lodes, which have produced such vast quantities of copper ore. From a review of the whole, I think it may be said with propriety, that the mine is a good specimen.

CHARLES THOMAS, Jun.

CORNWALL UNITED MINING ASSOCIATION.

East Wheal Providence., Feb. 11.—We have driven five and a half fathoms north, and we have not yet cut the lode, but kindly ground for copper as can be seen. I think the lode goes down righter, and that we shall yet cut it. The lode in the western end (on the south lode) has much improved this week ; on Thursday we drew up some work with very good stones of best ore in it. I was underground yesterday, and broke some copper, and brought it to surface—as fine as could be seen—I should think, worth 15*lb.* per ton ; and there was a branch in the end five or six inches big. The lode varies in size very much—sometimes one and a half foot wide, sometimes larger, and then one foot or ten inches only. I will do every thing in my power to further the work. I hope to set the stamping-mill (six heads) at work next Saturday.

WM. HOOPER.

Silver Hill, Feb. 13.—The winze in the bottom of the adit is about five fathoms deep ; the ground is favourable, and the lode still kindly interspersed with black ore. In the ten fathom level west of the engine-shaft, the lode is very large ; we have a regular south wall, but the north wall we do not see as yet, although we are carrying the lode from three to four feet wide. There is still good copper in it—more than we could reasonably expect, being only about twelve fathoms from the surface.

WM. BENNETTS.

Truro, Feb. 13.—In sinking the sump at *East Wheal Providence*, a lode has been intersected at the depth of about six fathoms, from which have been broken some good stone of copper and tin ores. In consequence of a difference of opinion between the captain on the mine and two respectable mine agents, who have recently inspected it, whether the lode cut as above described, is a continuation of the copper lode which was discovered in the ditto level, it has been determined to drive north and south from the present bottom of the sump, in order to prove whether it be the same lode or not. Extending the level south, the lode which had been cut in the shaft was almost immediately intersected ; but no lode north of the shaft has as yet been discovered. At *Silver Hill*, the engine keeps the water with the greatest ease.

JOHN BROWN.

TAMAR SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 13.—Since my last report the lode in the eighty-five fathom level (which appears to have passed through the disordered ground noticed in my report of the 23rd ult.) has considerably improved in appearance, and in the seventy-five fathom level it has further improved during the past week. We have also an ore lode in the winze, which is sunk about six and a half fathoms below the sixty-five fathom level, about five fathoms before the end in the seventy-five fathom level. We have now seventeen tribute pitches in work, having sat two since my last report. We shall sample a parcel of ores on the 18th inst. The quantity is expected to be upwards of twenty tons ; but the succeeding samplings, from the increased number of pitches in work, and from making returns from the halvans, which have hitherto been accumulating, may be expected to be greatly increased in quantity.

T. PETHERICK.

ALBION MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 14.—We have extended the seventy fathom level, east and west from the cross-cut, about six feet each way : the lode in the east end is about three feet wide, composed of spar, with a little ore. The same level west, lode one foot wide. The lode in the sixty-east produces about one and a half ton per fathom. The winze under the forty-seven produces about one ton per fathom. The lode in the forty-seven east, on the south part of the caunter lode, is two and a half feet big ; the upper part of this end is not rich, but we have a good branch of ore towards the bottom part, which produces near one ton per fathom, and has a kindly appearance. The lode in the forty-seven east, on the north part, is large ; it is three feet big, impregnated with ore throughout. The lode in the forty east is about fifteen inches wide, producing large and good stones of ore. This end has a kindly appearance. The thirty, east from Nicholson's, assumes just such character as the last-named level. Nicholson's shaft is sunk under the thirty fathom level eight fathoms ; ground still favourable, and congenial for ore.

JOHN MIDDLETON.

EAST CORNWALL MINING ASSOCIATION.

Feb. 13.—We beg to hand you the account of our proceedings of last week, with the state of the mines. We have been getting on with our sinking the engine-shaft with all speed. The lode in the shaft is still of a good size, but we cannot speak of any improvement since our last. The lode in the forty-five fathom level, west of the engine-shaft, is from two to three feet wide—spar, mundic, white iron, and fucan. The forty-five fathom level east we have suspended for the present. The lode in the ten fathom level, east of Mexico shaft, is about twelve inches wide, composed of white iron, mundic, and fucan. The lode in Mexico shaft is about sixteen inches wide—mundic, white iron, and some stones of silver. The lode in the back of the ten fathom level, about three fathoms east of Mexico shaft, is kindly for silver, but not rich at present. We have had some delay in Flap-jack shaft, by reason of breaking the windrose that we repaired some time since, and have been obliged to make one to go in its place, that have prevented our getting the shaft to the twenty fathom level, as we anticipated, which we should have done in regular working, but in consequence of the delay it will take this week to complete.

RICHARD BENNETTS. JOHN WILLIAMS.

POLDRENN MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 11.—I beg leave to hand you the following, as my report of this week. The ground in the cross-cut driving south of Stainsby's engine-shaft, at the fifteen fathom level, is much improved. The ground in Vice's, or Flat-rod engine-shaft, going down below the twelve fathom level, is very moderate for sinking. The Flat lode driving east at the twelve fathom level, is about six inches wide, good work for tin. At the back, stopping on the Flat lode (twelve fathom level) towards the downright, we have a similar lode as to size and quality, worth from four to five hundred white tig per one hundred sacks. In extending this level south on the cross-course, since my last we have cut Dorcas' lode, and which affords me pleasure in observing that it is about six inches wide, of a very encouraging description, the whole being good work for tin. In the tribute department we have nothing new, the men being chiefly employed in driving the lode. On Tuesday next we intend to sample about twenty-one tons of copper ore, and about the latter part of this month we shall have ready for sale, we calculate, from five to six tons of black tin.

RICHARD ROWE.

CORNWALL GREAT UNITED MINES.

Eastern District, Feb. 12.—Yesterday was our measuring and setting day. We set the following bargains :—six men to break tin stuff, west of Wheal Jenkins east shaft, at 70*s.* per 100 kibbles ; ten men in the middle back, at 70*s.* per 100 ; eight men in the western back, at 73*s.* per 100. The work we are raising from the above backs is of the same quality as before, and the quantity about 5000 sacks per month. Wheal Julia deep adit, by six men, to drive west two fathoms, at 12*s.* per fathom. The lode at this end is very much improved, and producing excellent stones of tin. The shallow adit by six men, to drive south one fathom, or cut through the lode, at 14*s.* per fathom. The lode in this end is very good, producing fine stones of tin, and of a better quality than any I have seen raised in this mine before. These levels being about the same distance west from Moon's shaft, and each of them so very much improved, I am of opinion we are getting near a very rich course of tin. This part of the mine being quite unexplored from the deep adit to the surface, which is fifty fathoms, speaks very loud for a good thing. The stope west of the winze, by four men, at 84*s.* per fathom. The lode in these stope is also much improved. Wheal Julia, since my last report, is very considerably improved, and I hope in my next to give you a still more favourable account ; the prospects are better every day. We are clearing the Clannacombe adit as fast as we can calculate on ; I hope by the end of this month to clear it so as to be able to put men to drive towards Wheal Julia. *Wheal Prosper Adit.*—The lode in this end is looking more promising than it has for some time past, and producing tin. There is now nothing doing in this part of the mine, as this, and the two following levels are suspended until after the erection of our first stamps, in consequence of the heavy charges attendant thereon. The deep adit end, west of Creasey's shaft, driving towards Wheal Prosper. Greenhill's adit, driving west of Bullock's engine-shaft, which shaft is nearly sunk to the ten fathom level. Our water-stamps are all at work, and doing very well. The masons are getting on with the building of the engine-house as fast as the weather will admit of : we have continual rain every day. Some parts of our engine are brought on the mine. The boiler builders are getting on very well, and will complete them in good time. We shall get about five tons of tin ready to carry to the Calstock smelting-house on Friday, the 24th inst.

JAMES CLYMO.

REDMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 13.—The prospects at Johnson's shaft are daily improving. The lead lode in the forty fathom level is not only very encouraging for the next level (fifty fathom level), but is at present very productive. In the end south we have driven through a rich lode in the past week ; it is now about twelve inches wide, yielding one and a half ton of silver lead ore per fathom of better quality than any hitherto broken in this level. There are six pitches

working on this lode, and the tributaries are earning very good wages at their respective tributaries. Three pitches in the back of the thirty fathom level are looking very well, one of which will produce several tons of very rich ore, far superior to any ever raised in the mines. The increasing value of this lode may be seen by referring to the following returns :—On the 10th Sept. a parcel was sold, sixteen tons, value 20*lb.* 12*s.* On the 21st Jan. ditto, twenty-four tons, 30*lb.* 19*s.* 3d. ; and we propose to sample in the course of a fortnight, from thirty to forty tons, superior in quality to either of the above, which will leave a profit over the current month's expenses, the sampling of which has been delayed, owing to the dressing of the ores being retarded by the prevailing sickness among our labourers, and the severe weather during the past week. The lead lode at the thirty fathom level north of Johnson's shaft is improving, and the ground is softer than it was. We are using every exertion in sinking Johnson's shaft below the forty fathom level, to facilitate opening ground on the lead lode at a greater depth, which, from its present prospects, holds out reasonable expectations of profitable returns. Considering the daily expense incurred by draining the water by steam power at the twenty fathom level at the engine-shaft, without any trial going on in that part of the concern, I beg to suggest the propriety of your resuming the driving of that level west on Trelease's lode, a considerable sum having already been expended in extending it almost to the point, in respect of which you are aware considerable expectations have been entertained.

WM. PETHERICK.

UNITED HILLS MINING COMPANY.

East Wheal Providence, Feb. 11.—We have not yet cut the lode, but kindly ground for copper as can be seen. I think the lode goes down righter, and that we shall yet cut it. The lode in the western end (on the south lode) has much improved this week ; on Thursday we drew up some work with very good stones of best ore in it. I was underground yesterday, and broke some copper, and brought it to surface—as fine as could be seen—I should think, worth 15*lb.* per ton ; and there was a branch in the end five or six inches big. The lode varies in size very much—sometimes one and a half foot wide, sometimes larger, and then one foot or ten inches only. I will do every thing in my power to further the work. I hope to set the stamping-mill (six heads) at work next Saturday.

WM. HOOPER.

PERRAN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 13.—In driving east at this level, the lode is from three to four feet, chiefly composed of gozzan, with some good stones of black and yellow ore. In the western end of this level the lode is two feet wide, producing ore of a fair quality. *Adit Level East United Hills.*—On the western end of this level the lode is five feet wide, from two to three feet good for ore. In the eastern end of this level the lode is three feet wide, producing some stones of ore. In driving west at the adit level east United Hills, the lode is one foot wide, producing some good yellow and black ore. *Ten Fathom Level.*—The lode in the eastern end of this level is two feet wide, producing some stones of ore, with a kindly appearance. *Twenty Fathom Level.*—In driving west at this level the lode is four feet wide, rather improved for ore since last reported. In the eastern end the

THE MINING JOURNAL.

to Cornwall, in order to inquire into the general affairs of the company, and to take such steps as the most likely to conduce to future success.

In pursuance of the above resolution, and being deputed by the board to carry its object into effect, I beg to state that I visited the mine, and after frequent discussions with Mr. R. Davy and Mr. Cardoza, the purser (both of whom are large shareholders), in the presence of Captain Tippett, and after conferring with those gentlemen on the course best to be pursued, and also taking the opinion of some leading practical gentlemen in Redruth, and having weighed all the circumstances connected with the general management of the mine, I deemed it expedient for the interests of the company, not to make any alteration for the present.

In reference to the underground workings of the mine, the tutwork operations are limited to twenty-two men, the greater portion of them being employed to drive the sixteen north from little whim to Bartle's shaft, to cut the north lodes; and as the indications are of a favourable nature, being under a large gozzer lode, it is contemplated that they will attain that desired object, and with every chance of success in the course of a month or six weeks.

Four pitches had been set in the old workings previously to my arrival; another was set during my stay on the mine, at an average tribute of 12s. ad. in 29s., the tributes to dress the ores. The whole of the pit-work under the thirty fathom level engine-shaft, was on surface; these materials, with others not required by the company, I have directed the purser to sell by public auction forthwith, and expect they will realize about 300l.

As the most rigid economy is necessary in every department of the mines, I have deemed it right to discharge the second captain after the present month, which I found could be done with very little detriment to the concern. No attempt will be made to fork the flat-rod shaft until after the present floods abate and the springs subside; and I confidently hope that there is reason to expect, from all I have collected, that our chances yet are good, and by perseverance, science, and economy, good results will follow.

THOS. ASHTON, Chairman.

FOREIGN MINES.

REAL DEL MONTE MINING COMPANY.

Mineral del Monte, Dec. 17.—Estimate of costs and returns for January month, 1837, comprising four weeks:—Costs, including mines, stores, and haciendas, £37,560; Returns, thirty-one bars of silver, £37,560. November produce was thirty-one bars, value £38,025 7 4; December produce will probably be equal to the estimate thirty-one bars, value £40,000.

Our wagons returned from Vera Cruz on the 12th inst., bringing up the machinery we required to complete the steam-whim and the Regla arrastras. The wagons will continue through the season going to the coast to bring up the remainder of the pitwork and machinery which are at Vera Cruz, in driving which, I mean, to arrange the journeys down in such a manner as may suit the silver remittances. With this view, therefore, I intend to detain the wagons for a short time, and to apply for a military escort to accompany them down immediately on the close of the present month; by this arrangement, the November and December months' produce, about sixty-four bars, may be sent down in time, I hope, for next packet.

As the 10,000l. bills, noticed in my last letter, could not be negotiated for the last packet, we were indebted to Messrs. Holdsworth and Co. about £3600 at the end of last month. These bills have since been negotiated, together with others amounting to 6000l., which I found it necessary to draw for a supply of funds; the whole at the exchange of 45d.

Mexico, Dec. 17.—I wrote you on the 26th ult., and now beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated Oct. 1. The reports herewith forwarded, to which I beg reference, will furnish you with the usual details as to mining and hacienda affairs.

The extraordinary delay in cutting down the water from the Dolores bottoms, will be a matter of great surprise to you, as it is here; especially seeing that in other parts of the boscana vein, and, indeed, throughout the whole district, water readily passes from one part to another to a great distance, and under circumstances, apparently, of greater difficulty than those of Dolores.

Under this disappointment, and the delay in getting an increase of produce, it is satisfactory, that while the driving goes forward, the sinking of the Dolores diagonal shaft is regularly proceeding in advance for another level, by which we may hope to obtain a quantity of high ore ground, which would place us in an advantageous position, afford us some reserve, and enable us to avoid the ruinous method of working underhand, or in water.

The same kind of advantage I hope we shall also be able to obtain at Tercero, where the shaft is already fifteen varas below the 168 vara level; and as it is now proceeding favourably, I hope we may calculate upon being able to drive a new level, so as to drain and work the vein below the 168 vara level before all the ore ground may be worked out above it.

The new winzes sinking under the San Miguel level, have a favourable appearance, and are now our chief support; and as the ores which they produce are of a better ley than those we have lately had from the nearly exhausted backs over that level, we may soon expect a corresponding improvement in the hacienda produce.

The prospects in the Santa Inez mine, with respect to the manganese ores, remain without much variation. The following statement of the silver produce of these ores, will, perhaps, enable you to form a more correct opinion of their value than any account hitherto sent you.

Manganese Ore smelted at Regla Hacienda.

	Quintals.	Assay per monton.	Silver produce.
July	- 39	- 112 marks	- 142 marks
"	- 8	- 162 "	- 42 "
August	- 150	- 132 "	- 662 "
"	- 87	- 132 "	- 382 "
September	148	- 102 "	- 492 "
"	190	- 102 "	- 642 "
October	908	- 112 "	- 3442 "
		1520 or 5062 cargas	5824 "
Deduct loss of silver in refining and casting into bars (there appears to be no loss in smelting), 24 per cent.			- 142 "
			5684 "
At 48½ per marc			£4688

Deduct cost of smelting, as ascertained by repeated experiments, including all charges, excepting that of general salaries, 1520 quintals at £40 per monton - 2026

5062 cargas at £5 2 - 2662

Mine costs for August, September, and October, July being omitted as not much affecting the calculation - 740

Three months' profit, about - £1922

Mr. Lanckner wishes to make further experiments to ascertain the proper proportions of the mixture of these with the boscana ores for smelting; so far as he has yet observed, the best proportion is, manganese ores 12—boscana 2; but we hope to find that a larger proportion of the latter ores may be admitted with advantage; the £4 per caga, or £40 per monton, is the cost of smelting the manganese ores without any mixture of the boscana.

BOLANOS MINING COMPANY.

Bolanos, Nov. 3.—I beg to hand you this report for the last month by commencing as usual with the mine of Cocina: in the shaft, we have not been able to complete the lift on the Diagonal in the bottom of the shaft as yet, as the water has been up a great part of the month, besides the repairs we had to make after the rise of water; but that work is in a state of forwardness and I hope will soon be finished. In the Esperanza level, going north of shaft, the vein appears to be wider (about one vara wide), but, hitherto, does not improve in quality; the ground is not so hard as it was; and the price has been reduced to £30 per vara. In the rise we have hoisted to the Canon de Guia, and it is complete to that place, which has greatly improved the air in the Esperanza level north, and laid open a great piece of ground between the two levels which will admit a great deal of room for the trial of the vein, as we had not the vein with us for some distance in the rising, having always kept Carbonilla for our guide on the upper wall of the vein. In the Canon de Guia north, we have done but very little since our last.

In Conejera our work has been that of the drivage, clearing stuff brought down by the water in the Santa Tomas level, and to resume the cross-cut going west at four varas south of shaft. We have also been making some trials of the vein south of shaft below Canon de Guia, between the San José cross-cut and the old barranco workings, which has improved since the commencement, but owing to the barretters not being properly acquainted with work of that description we have had some little difficulty with them; therefore, that work has hardly had justice done to it, so I cannot write much about it. In the Esperanza level south of the shaft we are still going on, but the ground being hard is against the progress.

In San José we have got the sinking lift down below the Santa Tomas level, the water in fork to the rubbish, and are clearing the same. I hope we shall soon get to the bottom of the shaft, as we have only about two varas more to clear. In the Santa Tomas level north, we are driving towards Concessa, but the ground being hard renders the progress slow. In the level south, we have got a bad run where the water broke through from Barranco, but I hope we are getting through the worst of it.

In Guadalupe we have been confined to the repairing of the shaft, pit-work, &c., keeping the water at the 234 vara level.

In San Vicente we have been driving the cross-cut east, at 100 varas south of main cross-cut, where we have two branches, one of about one foot wide; and at about a vara horse, we have cut another branch, about six inches wide, but it does not appear that we have got the foot wall as yet; these

veins are not rich for silver. In the cross-cut, fifty varas south of, in ditto, we have passed through a vein about one vara wide with some good looking stones of ore in it, which we are now about to drive on, to proceed to the north of the said cross-cut; it does not appear that we have got to the foot walls of this either. In the north of the main cross-cut we have been timbering and changing timber all the month; we have also been opening a place at 25 varas north from the cross-cut to cut into the vein to see what it contains, and afterwards to sink a winze on the said vein in that place.

In Zapopa we have got the shaft clear and perfectly secure to the Esperanza level south of shaft, which we found broken very badly at 13 varas from the shaft, and how far it continues we cannot tell as yet.

In the San Abram level we have been changing some timber to the north of shaft, which is now finished in that place.

Bolanos, Nov. 15.—The cross-cuts between Zapopa and San Vicente, at the Esperanza level, are not yet completed; they are now cutting the vein, but so far, we have only seen small branches of ore, not very clean: the cross-cut north of San Vicente has not yet reached the vein. I believe that I have explained to you before, that almost all the Esperanza level was driven out of the vein, and these cross-cuts are now ready to prove it. Extending the same level north of San Diego through the old working, we have met a small pillar, which has at least proved that our predecessors have had a rich mine; I have sent by the conducta some specimens of the ores to the directors. They speak for themselves, and need no explanation on my part to prove that they are very rich ores; it is no small satisfaction for us to see that the reports of the riches of this mine were well founded, although it is difficult to say whether there is enough left in the planes to repay the company for their trouble and anxiety, and for the enormous capital which they have invested in it.

We expect to reach the same ground very shortly from the Conejera side, and to communicate the Santa Tomas cross-cut with Conejera shaft, having only a few varas to drive north of Cocina. The ores in the back of Esperanza have improved, but I cannot say the same of the end of that level, which is still poor, although the ground is more favourable for driving.

The enclosed report of Mr. Spangenberg will give you a statement of the ores beneficiated in the hacienda chica during the month of October. Our loss of silver in the patio has not been as much, as you will see by comparing the produce with the assay. The ores of Conejera, which have been beneficiated since, are an exception; but I hope, with a little perseverance, the azoguero will succeed with these ores the same as I did with those of Cocina. It is encouraging to see by the assays, that some improvement has taken place almost every week in the leys.

Bolanos, Nov. 15.—You will observe that our expenses in Bolanos have been higher than usual, which was owing partly to the costs of the hacienda chica; but to compensate this, we are getting a little silver, and I am in hopes that, by the end of the year, we will be able to send eighteen or twenty bars to the mint.

By the conducta, which was to leave Zacatecas on the 12th inst., I have taken the liberty to send you a small box of specimens of the ores found in the old working of Barranco, coming from the San Diego side. They formed part of a small pillar, and which gives evidence of what the mine must have been in former times.

The No. 1 is the common ore, which assays from two to four marcs per carga.

No. 2 is a mixture of rich fahl eritz, here called "pasta," and native silver.

No. 3 is very rich, and composed of a great deal of native silver, of a brown appearance of sulphuret of silver, both brittle and flexible. A small piece of this, without any native silver, assayed eighteen marcs per carga.

No. 4. Pure fahl eritz, which, by repeated assays, gave 119 marcs per carga.

Of course, these very rich ores have been scarce, even in the time of the last bonanza; but the native silver is by no means uncommon.

I hope that we may find the other pillars and bottoms of Barranco equal to what we have already seen; the company might then expect to pay back, in a short time, the whole of the capital which they have invested in these mines.

Sauceda, Dec. 15.—From Mr. Schuchardt's reports you will see that there has been a change in different parts of the mine. The quantity of ore, it is true, has exceeded even the 3000 cargas a week, which I had ordered to be raised; but the leys still remain the same: nor is this to be attributed to the bad weather alone; because, by comparing the produce of last month and of 1835, you will find that the ordinarios engaged in 1835 about eight marcs per monton, while this year they only produced seven marcs.

From Bolanos, we have not received the monthly reports, and they will probably be delayed another week. Before I had left that district, they resumed the sinking of the San José and Cocina shafts, but were obliged to stop the driving in the Santa Tomas cross-cut south, owing to the heat, and a soft bed of clay, which did not allow to make any progress; but as it is likely that the communication with Conejera by this time is effected, the place will be better ventilated, and they will continue driving towards Barranco.

Mr. Spungenberg is now smelting the ores raised in Cocina and Conejera, and at the moment I left Bolanos, I am happy to say the furnace was going as well as in former trials, having succeeded in reducing even some of the ores of San Vicente, which have always presented great difficulty.

Sauceda, Dec. 15.—The profits of last month have scarcely exceeded £10,000, and I am afraid that this month will not be very brilliant, although 100 cargas of seconds, which I have ordered to be smelted, will help a little the produce.

Sauceda, Dec. 1.—The total produce of silver during the month has been 104 bars, weighing 13,869 marcs 2½ oz., the net value of which is £116,297 7½; the costs are not yet ascertained, but will be about £106,000, and the total profit in the month only about £10,000; there are many causes which have caused this extraordinary depreciation. The present extraction of ores from Gallega still continue large; the quality has much deteriorated, and as you will have observed, by the far greater part consist of ordinarios and tierras, the ley of the former being now reduced to six marcs, and the average of the latter to five marcs per monton; the expenses of extracting these poor ores are the same as on those of a higher class, and at the present time that quicksilver and all other materials are increased in value, the costs are proportionally increased without a corresponding return; there are, besides, other causes, which have had only a temporary effect, and will cease as soon as the bad weather, which has lately been so prevalent, and prevented us for several days from doing any work in the haciendas, ceases. But still while the primary cause exists, the profit must be most considerably diminished, notwithstanding every economy that can be put in practice.

Veta Grande, Dec. 5.—Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which we laboured on account of the weather during the last month, our extraction amounted to 12,703 cargas. It is to be lamented that the first, and superior classes, are not to be discovered in great abundance.

The new working commenced during the month of November were, rise No. 1, at Buen Suceso, which was continued in the same point in which it was suspended during the middle of the present year, in consequence of the heat. Rise No. 4 of do., was begun in the high end No. 1, twenty-six varas to the east of the former—both for the purpose of inspecting the ground.

Clearing in Taylor's shaft when the end No. 1 at Taylor to the east was in operation; the shaft served for the purpose of throwing down the attle to the level at San Andres; twenty varas above the level our progress was obstructed by some timbering being thrown athwart, and the attle blocked up in such a manner as effectively to arrest our further operations here; and it only remains for us again to clear from San Martin, in order to continue the shaft—a work which will occupy about a month to accomplish.

Our workings on ores (carrid on by tributors), were principally in the reserve above San Martin, in that of No. 3 of Esperanza, in San Francisco, and the bottom, No. 2, of La Cruz. In the do. No. 1 of La Cruz, there remains little ore, and I may with a degree of certainty add, that working is exhausted to the west of this working. I hope in the course of time to extract a reasonable portion of ore, as the vein of San Diego in the high end to the east has a good appearance.

In the same manner as the above, there remains a quantity of ore in the bottom No. 3 of Buen Suceso—the two workings in operation there. Lower end at Buen Suceso, and winze of Esperanza, continue in good ores, and the vein presents a reasonable width. In the winze of Remedios, ores are also beginning to appear, and it would not be inexpedient to drive two ends there, both to the east and west, and explore that virgin ground. During December, the extraction of cargo will be from the same point as in the preceding month.

Macias.—During the second week of the month, I again commenced sinking the shaft; the vein that we pursue, is more than two varas wide, and very favourable for working—being composed of quartz, full of bolzas of green stone, something decomposed, and thin strings of silver ore.

We also occupied two weeks in the end at San Pedro; but observing the vein to come from bad to worse, it was not continued.

The end at San Francisco, also, does not improve; but I look upon this working as one of the principal ones of the mine, and being a point where we may reasonably expect to hear something of consequence, I do not wish to abandon it.

The winze of Santa Barbara I suspended at the end of the month, in consequence of its poverty and the bad appearance the vein presents. The ores that may be discovered in it for the future, will be extracted by miners on regular wages, paradas de obra.

The bottoms of San Francisco are not yet at fork, notwithstanding the water continues lowering. It is my idea to sink the shaft to thirty varas below Santo Barbara, and then drive an end towards those bottoms which continued still in ore ground.

Tiro General and Concepcion.—The eight whines of Tiro Gral were all in operation, and we have at last reached the Ventanilla cross-cut of Santa

Rosa, but as the two ends and the cross-cut are full of water, it will be some time before we can get through.

Almaden.—The unpropitious weather has prevented our getting forward with the overground works, but in the shaft we have made some progress. There are now thirty varas repaired, and as soon as the malacate is removed greater exertions will be made in clearing and cutting away the sides of the shaft. It is a provoking circumstance that the people who formerly worked this mine should have formed so narrow a shaft; for instance, where we are at present clearing, it is not even one and a quarter varas square, and it is difficult to say whether there is enough left in the planes to repay the cost of the shaft. In the meantime, we have arranged to have a small shaft at the top of the mine, which will be of greater depth, and will be of greater use in the future. The expense of this shaft will be £1522 6.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Guanajuato, Dec. 9.—*Mine of Rayas.*—I am happy to say that a visible improvement has taken place in the important workings of the Rayas, and that not only larger quantity of ores is being extracted from the mine, but also of a better quality than for some weeks past. On the other hand, there is a slight falling off in San Cayetano, the bunch of rich ore in the pit having altogether disappeared, and now producing ores only of a coarse quality. The total weekly produce of this mine has been comparatively small, though more than sufficient to cover the outlay in every respect, owing to some unusually severe weather, and the usual emigration of the working classes to the annual fair of San Juan de Los Lagos, which will be followed by the Christmas holidays, so that the half of this month may be considered as lost. The whole reduction power at Barrera will be employed to-morrow on the Rayas ores, which will in a few weeks give us a proportionately greater quantity of silver, and if the mine continue in its productive state, the surplus over expenses will not be less than £2000 to £2500 per week.

Finances.—I beg to congratulate the court on the extinction of all loans and debts of a permanent character in this country, and leaving, as respects, the 5000l. supplied by the court for certain purposes, which amount will also be reduced in a very short time. The accompanying Rayas statement of outlay and receipts, is also a subject of congratulation, inasmuch as it shows an increase of £22,000 on the receipts and assets, as compared with the statement of the preceding month.

Nov. 14.—Statement shewing the outlay and receipts in respect of Mine of Rayas, from the 1st Feb., 1836, to the week ending the 12th Nov.

1836; and the value of the ores on hand:

Amount of memorias of the mine

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

61

in providing for the extra expenditure about to be incurred in these mines. The drainage in Valencia goes on uninterruptedly; the fall of water last week was fifteen inches. The mine is improving, and I should judge from the late sales there, is now leaving a profit. Indeed, most of the mines in this neighbourhood seem to have rallied lately.

Nov. 4.—The following sales have taken place at the company's mines since my last of the 28th ult.:—

Oct. 28.—San Lorenzo, buscones' share, average twenty cargas, sold for \$893 6.

Oct. 29.—Esperanza do. ore, \$28; mine share, 14 1 6. Tepeyac, do., \$171 2; mine share, \$85 5; and on hacienda account, \$14.

Oct. 31.—Sirena, buscones' ore, \$2071 4; mine share, \$1035 6; and on hacienda account, \$1283. No silver has been received since my last.

My expectations (with regard to last week's produce from Tepeyac) was disappointed. With regard to Sirena, on the contrary, my hopes were more realized, as the mine share of the sale was \$2318 6, against a memoria of \$12025 5; and from the state of the mine, I expect even better results than this on the next sale day.

Penafiel is suspended, and so I fully expect Esperanza will be after this week. San Lorenzo and Ascension, nothing new.

The water at Valencia fell last week eighteen inches. I have received two dividends from the owners of Mellado since my last, amounting together to \$8533 2 4.

JOHN STANLEY.

Oct. 30.—The mine of Penafiel has been suspended since the 18th ult.; it is just possible that the works now prosecuting in the adjoining mine of Sirena may direct to some favourable point in this mine where to resume operations with some prospect of advantage; but if not, we shall in all probability determine to abandon it as soon as Mr. Hurry returns.

Mines in Work.—Captain Morecom's report will accompany these despatches as usual, and to which I beg reference.

San Lorenzo.—Every thing is now ready for sinking the shaft, except fixing thereto, at a convenient distance from the bottom, a moveable door or platform, so that the drainage and raising of ores from the present planes of the mine may go on as usual, without interfering with the workmen in the vaya of the shaft, who, being thus protected by the platform, will work with greater security, and as we hope, at a cheaper rate. The campos continue to yield a few cargas of good ore weekly.

Ascension.—The adit level of San Nicolas has been suspended since the 18th ult. to prove the lode within the limits of its pertinencias; the lode being in soft and yielding ground, the level is being driven in the solid rocks, at a few varas distant, but parallel with it; and from thence short cross-cutts will be opened to the lode at intervals. The point last examined in this way, a few weeks ago, was found poor, although it produced one stone, which gave, by assay, 117 1/2 inches per monton.

San Nicolas de Tuquiate.—Beside the two mines in the monte of San Nicolas already mentioned, the company has a kind of dormant contract for another, called as above, which adjoins San Lorenzo, and is on the cuerozano of the same lode. At present, this mine has only been registered, and formal possession has not been taken thereof by the denouncers, who are the parties to the contract: but this can be done at any time when the company desires it, and then the contract comes into effect, by which the company engages to find the necessary funds for working the mine, and becomes possessed of nineteen out of twenty-four bars. Now, there is a frento in San Lorenzo, called St. Gertrude's which runs in the direction of this mine, and is at this moment very close upon its boundary. This work was admirably calculated for proving and working the mine, availing of the shaft of San Lorenzo for extracting the ore; and as we are now about to give the monte of San Nicolas a fair trial, I think it would be well worth while to extend our researches to this mine by continuing the frento already mentioned, which being itself on the lode, although at present not in good order, may, as the work advances, become productive, and pay the cost. I, however, reserve this point until Mr. Hurry's return, and shall, in the meantime, urge on the sinking of the San Lorenzo shaft, and the driving of the next level in Ascension.

Sirena.—This mine has been gradually doing better and better, both in prospect and actual returns, for some weeks past, as you will perceive by the following comparison of the memorias with the mine share of the weekly returns:—

	Memoria \$1101 4 6	Produce \$990 0 4
"	do. 995 4 2	do. 1379 7 4
"	do. 929 3 4	do. 1527 6 0
"	do. 1566 5 6	do. 2268 5 0
"	do. 1202 5 6	do. 2318 6 0
Nov. 4	do. 1142 4 5	do. 2839 0 4

The labour of Padre Eterno (on hacienda account) continues to improve, and the extraction of ore last week from this work alone, sold, on Tuesday last, for nearly \$1500. A few days ago, we began a second frento, about twenty-five varas below this, and hope to reach the lode in about six weeks. I unfortunately find it in the same state as it is at present in Padre Eterno, and no reason why the present produce of the mine should not be nearly exhausted, and with a very moderate addition to the amount of the memoria.

The bottom of the old workings of Los Reyes has not yet been reached, and we are still leaving the ore which is found in the sides, to break down day-by-day. The cargo extracted from other parts of the mine by the miners, is very fair, both in quality and quantity: and upon the whole, the mine is in a very encouraging state, and I trust will not disappoint us.

Sirena.—I wish as much could be said of this mine, which we are keeping on from week to week under the expectation that every one will be lost. The sale last week was rather better, and ore of a better quality, and for this reason—the buscones were allowed to continue their campos. There will be another sale to day, the result of which I shall know before losing these despatches.

Tepeyac.—The weekly extraction from this mine continues very small, and furnishes but little help towards meeting the expenditure. The frento of San José is just now driving in softer ground than before, and the width of the working has lately been reduced from three and a half to two and a half arms, so as to advance more rapidly. The clearing of the pozo of San Juan has been resumed, being now better ventilated. The result of to-day's sale shall also be enabled to communicate at the close of my letter.

Valenciana Drainage.—This heavy and expensive work goes on very slowly, and with somewhat better effect than formerly. The following are the weekly results since those advertised in my last general letter:—In the week ending 15th October, the water fell ten inches; 22d, fifteen inches; 28th, eighteen inches; 2d November, twenty inches. When the water shall have fallen from three to four varas below its present level, it is expected the canal of Soledad will be left dry, and then, I hope, we may begin to count the weeks instead of inches. Haciendas are at full work without any loss of novelty.

Nov. 14.—There was no sale at Esperanza on Saturday, as expected, in consequence of the want of faeneros to carry the ore in time from the campos to the shaft. The sale at Tepeyac rather exceeded that of the former week.

JOHN STANLEY.

Guanaxuato, Dec. 9.—*Abandoned Mines.*—The mine of La Luz is now giving some profit again, and on the 5th inst. I was paid a further dividend amount of the avio of that portion of the mine which the company worked partially, under the name of San Bernabe, amounting to \$140 64. Valencia has lately been leaving profits also, and I hope by the end of the year will have paid off the deficiencies which resulted during the earlier part of the year. Should this be the case, and the mine continue in its present state, we may soon expect to receive some assistance from it towards the heavy expenses attendant on the drainage.

Mines in Work.—*San Lorenzo and Ascension.*—The sinking of the shaft in the buscones continue to raise about the usual quantity of ore from the former campos in San Lorenzo.

Sirena.—Since the advices contained in my letter of 25th ult., the weekly sales have been as follows:—Week ending 19th ult., memoria, \$1870 7 7; \$1167 1 1—total \$3038 1. Mine share of sale of produce of the two mines was \$4932 0 4. 3rd inst., \$1498 1 5; mine share, \$2303.

mine continues in the same steady state of improvement, though some may be expected in the weekly surpluses for the next few weeks, to the numerous holidays which are approaching. The old works of eyes have been quite cleared out, and the bottom has been found in ore, although not so rich as that which is found in the labores of Padre Eterno, will, nevertheless, assist our weekly sales. This part of the mine is macizo, or solid ground, and will, I trust, give us profitable employment for some time to come.

Tepeyac.—The extraction of ore by the buscones has somewhat increased in the last week or two, but no discovery has yet been made either in the mines of San José or the pozos.

Valenciana Drainage.—In consequence of the stoppage of the engine, as advised, the water rose during the week ending 29th ult., nine inches; the last week, ending the 3rd inst., it fell seven-seventh of an inch. Engine repairs have been effectually completed. A further supply of water has also been received for the malacates; and I would fain hope the fall of water would be more considerable and uniform than it has been.

Dec. 9.—Since my letter of 2nd inst., the following sales have taken place in the company's mines:—3rd inst., Tepeyac sale, buscones' ores, \$3531—share, \$176 4 6; 5th, San Lorenzo, sale of mine share of buscones' \$91 6; 6th, Sirena, sale of buscones' ores, \$1695 4—mine share, 6; ditto on hacienda account, \$1455 2. One parcel of silver has received to-day, viz., 470 mcs. 1 oz., produce of 43 montons of ore.

Guanaxuato.—In my letter of May 22, I advised you that the losses sustained in the year 1853, during the occupation of Guanaxuato by the troops under General Arista, had been admitted by

They were:—mining company, \$12,236; mint company, \$12,186. I have now the pleasure to acquaint you, that \$811 2 have been received in part payment of the mining company's claim, and \$600 in part payment of that of the mint company. The remainder, I hope, will also be recovered in due time. The United Company have received upwards of \$35,000, which is not quite the half of their claim. We are much indebted to Mr. Pakeman for the success which has attended these claims, at one time almost valueless in the opinion of most parties but now in a fair train to be fully satisfied.

JOHN STANLEY.

Nov. 14 to Dec. 9.—*Sirena Mine.*—The prospect of this mine continues tolerably good, as it will be observed from the weekly reports. We have resumed working the malacates by night, with the view to sink the water as deep as the canons of Noche Buena; that speculation may be carried on in the copper alto at that level.

Tepeyac Mine.—The prospects of this mine in general are poor. It will be observed from the weekly reports, that the campos do not improve, neither do either of the works that are carried on as speculation.

Esperanza Mine.—The working of this mine has been suspended since the last report; reasons were stated in that report for doing so.

San Lorenzo Mine.—We have commenced to sink the shaft from the level of San Lorenzo, with a view to deepen it eighty varas, that a cross-cut may reach from it under the bottoms of the mine. The cuero alto and medio in this and San Augustin mine are generally worked out as far as the water has been drained, which is a symptom that the mine was formerly rich. It is reported that this and San Augustin mines were left in good ores, which the shaft will command. It will be seen from the weekly reports, that there is nothing particularly new discovered in the campos.

Ascension Mine.—The working of the adit level of San Nicolas has been carried on regularly. It is now arrived at the point where we intend to make a cross-cut through the three cueros, where it is expected that some good boxes will be found.

JOHN MORCOM.

BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY.

Cata Branca, Dec. 4.—Conformably with what I stated on the 28th ultimo, Mr. Cox started from this on the 1st instant, taking with him nine parcels of gold in dust, and amalgam, weighing 292 mcs. 1 oz. 1 gr. Portuguese, or 179 lbs. 8 oz. 18 dwt. 2 grs. troy, being exclusive of the duty of \$1, the produce from the 29th of May, to the 26th ultimo, inclusive.

In the mine a new range of stope has been commenced, and from the improved produce of the stamps, the ground appears as rich as before. In other respects nothing whatever of novelty has occurred all proceeding as usual.

Dec. 9.—I am truly happy to, at length, have it in my power to inform you, that the new stamps are complete, and the whole sixteen heads will tomorrow be upon duty. I have only to add, all goes forward steadily.

EDWARD HARDING.

Gold return from 27th November to 3d December, exclusive of the produce of five heads reserved for amalgamation, 8 lbs. 3 ozs. 9 dwt. 20 grs.

Congonha, Nov. 16.—Since Captain Scott's last letter, all has gone on as well as the impediments which have been met with would admit of, and which, from the captain's report herewith forwarded, will convince you have not been few. It is with much regret I tell you, that the deep level has as yet proved a most tedious and dangerous work, and I fear will continue so to the end. We last week holed to the old air shaft, and managed to crawl some nine fathoms beyond it. Every part is most completely crushed, and will require time and great care to get through; indeed, but for the hope of finding the hard ground, which I am positively assured by Major Lagé is before us, I would at once sink, and proceed as stated in mine of 7th of October. I fear we cannot positively reckon on getting in less than seven months more.

On my return here from Cata Branca, on the 7th instant, I minutely examined the upper level, in company with Major Lagé and one of the ablest of the old miners, and being convinced that both beds had been passed, decided on coming back some four fathoms, and cross-cutting, so reach the red one, and which I hope to do in a few days. We are now in the Cananda Preta, which has, I conceive, a most promising appearance. The levels occupying all our force, the experimental shafts have been discontinued for the present.

Dec. 1.—I beg leave to hand you captain's report for November. Our mining operations still continue tedious. In the deep level the hard leary of several palmos has not yet been reached; all has been found crushed in the worst possible manner, until we reached the hard bar of ground alluded to: we must persevere, and if that ground be found standing, of which there can be no doubt, our progress after will be more rapid. This month will surely throw some light upon it.

In the upper level the black and red formations have again been cut through, but no whole ground found. I am not much disappointed at this, for it was hardly to be expected, after a lapse of so many years, that the exact spot could have been remembered so accurately as to have been hit upon at once. The flat wall of the black formations being sufficiently firm, we have risen some four and a half fathoms under it, and have now commenced cutting through to prove the beds at that height. Should nothing worth while be found, it is my intention to drive right and left upon the run of the veins; however, it is very clear, that riddled as the Cananda vein has been above the deep level, that bed must not be looked to, in coming to a conclusion upon the value of the mine. The Cananda Preta is said to be unworked, and must, therefore, be proved; but the touchstone is the deep level, and to that I look forward with great anxiety, relying upon its being pushed to the utmost.

There is much to get through with, and I sincerely hope that the miners coming forward are not far distant; the strength of our small party here has been considerably reduced by sickness, having seldom had less than from three to four laid up.

W. COTESWORTH.

Mining Captain's Report.—The following is a statement of work done during the past month:—No. 2, Shaft sunk four fathoms; No. 3, ditto five fathoms; No. 6, Deep level cleared thirteen fathoms four feet; No. 7, Large's ditto, eleven fathoms.

No. 2 was discontinued on the 18th ultimo, in consequence of the water coming too quick. No. 6 still continues advancing so slowly from its very crushed state, and the frequent recurrence of bad air from the old workings. No. 7 has not proceeded so fast as either I expected or wished; but after driving three fathoms we cut the old workings, which have continued with us nearly as far as we have gone, and the old timber, atle, and bad air from these old workings have been impediments. We have now, to all appearance, reached the wall of the black formation.

Dec. 1.—The following is a statement of the work done during the past month:—No. 6, deep level cleared seventeen fathoms; No. 7, Lagé's do. driven nine fathoms; No. 8 shaft sunk four.

No. 3 was discontinued on the 2d ultimo, in consequence of the water running in very fast. No. 6 continues in a very crushed state. No. 7 discontinued driving in the end, and went back six fathoms, and drove four fathoms to the left hand, and then broke ground at two fathoms from the former end on the right, and I have risen three fathoms one foot. No. 8, an air shaft from No. 7, was discontinued on the 10th ultimo, and the men applied to No. 6.

R. SPOTT. W. WILLIAMS.

Cata Branca, Dec. 14.—I have to announce to you my return to this establishment, where, I am happy to say, I found all well. You will be glad to hear that the sixteen heads have at length commenced work. You can but attribute the wearisome time they have been in hand to want of exertion; or, if you have not, you might apparently justly have done so: for my own part, I never was more heartily tired of a job in my life, and I do trust, never again to encounter in any similar undertaking, half the unlooked for and untoward accidents and mishaps that have attended this. I will conclude the subject by observing, that you may justly boast having the best stamping-mills in this country, and hope that they may now make amends for the anxiety they have caused.

The amalgamators were stopped on Monday, the 12th, having run twenty-eight days—minus three hours. I hope in my next to state the result.

Gold return, from 4th to 10th of December, exclusive of what has been reserved for amalgamation, 8 lbs. 8 ozs. 11 dwt. 1 gr.

The new stamps not then at work.

W. COTESWORTH.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY.—*Gongo Soco, Dec. 4.*—Although, as I stated in my letter of the 14th of July, I do not touch upon mining subjects on the intermediate post days of the 4th, 14th, and 24th of each month, I cannot refrain from calling your attention to the produce of the 30th Nov., as exemplifying in a remarkable degree the suddenness of the fluctuations and alterations in such formations as that of the Gongo mine, where, as I have observed in some of my former communications, a blow of the pick may open the way from poverty to riches.

The concluding part of paragraph four of my respects of the 29th Nov., gave but a discouraging account of the state of the mine, and the probable total produce of the month. The next day, Capt. Collins visited the mine in the early part of the morning, and when he left the twenty-seven fathoms level at about 10 o'clock, there was no appearance of gold at the very spot where, in less than an hour after, Captain Bray was breaking ground, and taking out stuff from a vein which, according to his description, had, for a few minutes, as favourable an appearance as the rich vein in February last. This vein, however, soon died away—not altogether, as we are still pursuing it, but it became and continues narrow, after having yielded, in two boxes, the produce of the 30th Nov.

The most favourable feature connected with this vein is, that it is not an arch left in old ground, but exists in whole ground hitherto unworked, and of which there are many fathoms to break.

G. V. DUVAL.

Dec. 9.—In calling your attention to the several documents which accompany this letter, I am happy to be able to refer you to the improved gold

of that improvement does not consist so much in the increased quantity of gold which it presents, as in the locality from which the gold has been extracted.

All the stuff now brought to the washing-house is, without exception, from new ground, and the improvement in the tanks shows that that ground is, if not very rich, at any rate good and promising, independently of the vein which we are pursuing in different directions, and which may at any moment bring us into handsome produce. We are at this moment full of hope and expectation, particularly from the western ground, in which a sudden and material improvement has taken place. Some very rich stuff was broken from the back of the fourteen fathom level at Duval's shaft yesterday, during the night, which has of late been a very unusual occurrence at Gongonha, as we do not work the veins after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. This stuff was, however, unexpectedly met with in effecting a rise for air between the back of the fourteen, and the working of the tributaries above; and Captain Collins, who was night captain, immediately broke and took charge of the stuff this morning, when I saw it in the wash-house, in the hands of Mr. Bayley, who expected that about 30 lbs. of jacutinga, which was the quantity broken, would yield about 1 lb. of gold.

The vein continuing in sight in the spot where this stuff was broken, and having a very kindly appearance, more gold could be immediately extracted, were it not necessary that the rise to which I have alluded to should be first molested, as the air is so bad as not to allow a candle to burn; and, therefore, most unfit for men to work in. I do not thus expect any thing more from the west to-day, but have every reason to hope that we shall get some good boxes from that quarter during this month, and we have in addition every reason to indulge the expectation of produce at any moment, from our new ground in the twenty-seven fathom level, and from the new north vein in the twenty-one, to which I have

Ricardo Mine.—Here we have cut two shoots in the clay slate on the surface, and have opened a road for the communication with a tramroad: the latter will be laid down in the course of this week, and in the next, we intend to commence stamping the ore from the mine.

Surface Works.—These have chiefly consisted in the opening and repairing of the roads for the extraction and carrying of timber from the woods, and the squaring of a large plan for a new adit and stamps, the erection of mud houses for the men, and repairing of the stamps. A rego (water test) has been commenced, opening for the new wheel, and the iron work for the latter is in preparation at the foundry in our neighbourhood.

Our working force during the month of November has been as follows:—European: three blacksmiths, five carpenters, six miners, one boy. Natives: three carpenters, two masons, four woodsmen, ten labourers, at an average. Slaves: thirty-one males and nineteen females; from which to be deducted two children, and about ten sick. The number of native free labourers, woodsmen, &c., averages at present only from eight to ten.

J. C. HOCHDER.

MEXICAN MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 10.—I shall content myself with acquainting you, that the mine San José, which I advised the having contracted in my last, has not got a cinta of very fine ore in the upper clay, and exactly of the same description as that in the same part of the Corazon de Jesus lode, which proves the identity of it. There is no material difference in the other mines, except that the ore in Soledad and Jesus María seems to improve; the latter, however, is still driven as an obra. Mr. Niedman, after keeping me waiting for the promised report, sends me word, he cannot get it ready for this opportunity; therefore it will go with the duplicates. ELLIOTT TURNBULL.

CANDONGA MINING COMPANY.

Gold Report.—Total up to November 2, inclusive, 110 lbs. 3 ozs. 2 dwt.; up to December 2, 152 lbs. 10 ozs. 8 dwt.

Candonga, Dec. 1.—In the weekly report of the 12th ult. I stated, that in consequence of the late rain, the old road had become so bad that it was deemed absolutely necessary to commence making the new one, which our present force of blacks, with two pairs of Englishmen, together with their blacks, had rendered practicable. I have, therefore, nothing to report, excepting the bottoms and adits.

Deep Adit.—After cutting a plat at the bottom of the shaft, the men recommenced their proceedings here, and after drawing five fathoms, they met with a rock, where nothing could be effected without the help of powder, of which, not having a sufficient quantity at hand to carry on our operations in the bottoms, and also this work, it was thought advisable to discontinue the latter until the powder, which was ordered from Rio, should arrive. Now, knowing how far this hard ground might extend, and in order to avoid the probability of being obliged to discontinue our workings in the bottoms, we have commenced a shallow adit, which will come in at the thirty-seven fathom level, so that if we are prevented from bringing up the deep adit in the time expected, we shall still continue to work in the bottoms without interruptions. Twenty-two fathoms of this shallow adit have been driven by the men who were employed in the deep adit in the beginning of the month.

The powder having now arrived, the deep adit will be continued by one pair of men, and the shallow by the other two pairs, who have been employed on the road.

Mina da Pedra Bottoms.—The same number of hands having been employed here as in the last month, there is now, and has been through the month, room for all to work by day, as we have at present four different points of ore-ground to work on, instead of one, as in last month, from which I consider our returns for the month of November to be more cheering than they were for October, when all the gold was extracted from one spot only.

J. DALLEY.

MOCAUBAS AND COCAES MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 8.—In driving north on the course of the lode at M'Donnell's ten fathom level, we have intersected another rising: it has given us some tolerably promising samples of gold, and it will be observed that the produce of the stamps has increased. We are still driving the end north to the lode, and are hourly expecting to cut other veins: this end is now in front of the cross-cut about four fathoms: six fathoms more remain to be driven, according to the plan before we cut the Coxorinho vein, and in order to expedite this, as well as the rising on the vein last cut, we have been obliged to put a temporary stop to the rise on the first or upper lode: this rise is up from the back of the ten fathom level, between five and six fathoms, from the top of which we have driven a level south, as a cross-cut to the veins, for three fathoms in length; but, throughout the whole of this distance, the lode has been poor.

In driving Halfield's fifty fathom level, we have not yet reached the veins; the lode still has a kindly appearance, but the samples taken from it are not rich. In the eastern end, at the shallow adit, the lode has been decreasing lately. At Mina de Morro we have not yet cut the lode in the cross-cut: the ground is still favourable. In the cross-cut at Conceição very little has been done, owing to having but one man employed there, and the ground requiring timbering.

Product of M'Donnell's shaft, 2 marcs; Halfield's do. 0 6 7 58; Bandeiro, 0 2 3 9—3 1 66.

Some good samples were taken from the rasgao to-day, showing gold in the stones thereby proving that the veins extend to our present depth: this looks favourable.

JOEL HITCHENS.

PENOLES GOLD MINING ASSOCIATION.

Oaxaca, Nov. 30.—I confirm my last letter to you of the 29th ultimo, of which enclosed I transmit you a copy, and acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 15th of September, with duplicate of the 23d of August, the original of which has not yet come to hand.

Herewith you will find the copies of rayas and accounts, in company with a report from Mr. Quin, to all which I beg most respectfully to call your attention. You will observe, that his operations during the past month have not been attended with better success than those of September and October, and if a change does not take place between now and the end of the year, there will be no other remedy than to give up. As mentioned in my last, I went out the following day to Penoles, but finding things in such an uncertain state, with nothing but hopes to look to, I have delayed writing longer than I should have done, with the expectation that something favourable might turn up; but I am sorry to say, that up to the present time our situation has not improved or changed for the better. This week I intend to ride out again, in order to determine on what plans it may be necessary to adopt. Guadalupe, as you already know, has been abandoned: in the Augustinas no ores worth extracting are to be found; so that we are merely reduced to San Juan, and a vein in the neighbourhood of that pertenencia. Such a long course of disappointment and vexation is tiring out both Contreras and ourselves. I intend, notwithstanding, as already promised you, to persevere till the end of the year; if nothing better should then happen, I shall give him back his mine, ask for a six months' proroga for yours from the Députación de Minería, which will keep them from harm's reach during that period, in so far as preventing any one denouncing them; and I will pay a person to live in the hacienda, and take care of it, in order that the property may not go entirely to ruin, and that you may have a chance of disposing of it, incase such opportunity offered. I mention to you these arrangements and plans, to be put into practice if absolutely necessary, and I shall be glad to hear, in answer to this letter, if you would wish to continue the expense of keeping the hacienda in repair longer than the six months referred to. I notice your authority and instructions to me in case of need, to re-convey the mines back to their former owners, and this shall not be lost sight of when the time arrives for it, which will be after the expiration of the proroga, in case it be asked for. Considering the satisfactory manner we went on with San Juan during the first four months, giving us well founded hopes and expectations for future improvements, it becomes doubly disagreeable to see it now in such a state of barrenness, without having scarcely produced ten cargas of receivable ore for the past eight or ten weeks. You will see by Mr. Quin's letter, that the mill has only been going with five or six heads, and of the small produce of his last desearne, he ought to get through most of the poor ores by the end of the year, when there will only remain about 120 cargas from San Juan, which are estimated at about three adamas.

JOHN SADLER.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.

Morro Velho, Dec. 3.—The produce for November is 2666 oits. .04 grs., being a considerable rise in the produce as compared with the late months. This is to be attributed to the circumstance of the stamps having been kept more regularly at work since the opening of the Quebra Panella stamps, and nothing but pure lode stone stamped. It appears from the stamps diary, that the average number of heads working during the month, was twenty-three only, so that the produce would have been 3000 oits. had the whole number been full duty. An evident improvement has taken place in the regularity of stamping this month; we will endeavour to keep to it.

The Monthly Mining Report details fully the history of the works for November; I have nothing to add to it. The great united mines of the Baher, and Quebra Panella, are coming into excellent order; they are now beginning to assume the appearance of a mine.

The Reduction Report and laboratory journal will be resumed next month; at present, the reduction department is being transferred from Mr. Hochder's to Mr. Leay's operations. The arrastre is progressing, and the first attempt at concentration for the arrastre is commenced by Mr. Leay. From the little I have as yet seen of Mr. Leay, I am inclined to think that we are on the right way to learn the true available value of our ores.

C. HERRING, Jun.

Nov. 23.—The captains say that they may work out the Quebra Panella to a regular succession, with the stopes of the Baher, in two months. Now, they must take out of the Quebra Panella lode a slice of three fathoms thick, sixteen long, and four and a half wide, before the highest stope will assume

its proper level, in succession with this slice, will yield, according to the specific gravity of the stone, as found on the 11th August last, 4499 tons, which will take near four months to break away, and then they will have to take away half the same quantity to bring the stopes into succession.

Morro Velho, Dec. 1.—**Bahu Shaft.**—Nothing has been done this month towards deepening the shaft; the limited number of borers, together with the absence of far the greater part of our free labour force, have been the principal causes. By a detailed account made on the 21st, we fixed, that to supply the twenty-seven stampheads at present erected with the lode stone from the Bahu mine, and at the same time to continue sinking the shaft, 129 men are required, and we have only 100 available for these objects (including free labour). We have, therefore, for the present, to stop sinking the shaft, and place the twelve men destined for this work, on the stopes; these, together with the men (four) removed from the deep adit for the same reasons and purpose, will increase our force for the Bahu to 116 men, leaving a deficiency of thirteen men.

Having now, since the completion of the pillar, a fine piece of ground for stopes in the western level, we can afford, without any serious detriment to the mine, to delay sinking till this ground is brought into a regular succession of stopes with the Bahu mine, which will probably take us about three months.

The lower lift of pumps was drawn to surface on the 12th, and the rings between the joints of the working barrel, alluded to in a former report, were removed, and notwithstanding the heavy rains we have had lately, we have experienced little or inconvenience in the mine from water.

Stopes.—Our stoping force for the month has averaged ten men, day and night, and our stoping has been principally westward, and very little has been done to the Bahu stopes further than putting them in good order. The communication under the pillar having been extended to the width of the lode, has given us a fine piece of ground westward for stopes, and to these we shall almost exclusively confine ourselves for the next two or three months, for the purpose, as I have elsewhere stated, of bringing it into regular order with the Bahu stops.

A new tackle is in progress a little west of the present one, to assist in clearing this part of the mine; as also, a breastwork of hanging timber across the level, to protect the tackle from injury from the stones thrown from the holes while blasting.

Stones.—Our stoping force for the month has averaged ten men, day and night, and our stoping has been principally westward, and very little has been done to the Bahu stopes further than putting them in good order. The communication under the pillar having been extended to the width of the lode, has given us a fine piece of ground westward for stopes, and to these we shall almost exclusively confine ourselves for the next two or three months, for the purpose, as I have elsewhere stated, of bringing it into regular order with the Bahu stops.

Reduction Works.—The stamping-mills have not been regularly supplied with ore. The sick-list this month has been larger than usual—added to which, the decrease in our free labour force has been very considerable, and on the latter we rely chiefly for clearing the mine, and conveying the ore to the spalling-floors; and in their absence, we have been obliged to put borers to fill their places; this has consequently kept us backward in breaking a larger supply of stone. Every other department being now subservient to supplying the stamps, and having at the same time the stopes to work upon, I think I may venture to say, that without any unforeseen accident occurs, there will not for some time be any cause for complaint from the stamps remaining idle. The stamps have undergone the usual monthly repair and pitching. The sand from the different stamps has been concentrated and saved; three negroes, day and night, have been employed on this work. The tank-washing occupied the usual number of days and hands. A new concentrating tyee has been laid down in the arrastre-house, and a new concentrating tyee commenced.

Surface Works.—The heavy and continued rains the early part of the month, were a source of great inconvenience and hindrance to all our surface works. Two of the leats, the house and garden, broke away, and two parties, of six men each, were occupied nearly two days repairing the same.

Masons.—Steady progress has been made by the masons in their different works.

The Mingui house and another in the village, have been repaired for officers of the establishment.

On the 5th, a wall was commenced to secure the whim-round, the rains causing the ground round the whim to give way, and endangered the foundation of the same, rendered this work indispensable; this was completed on the 12th—thirty-nine feet long, eight feet high, and four feet thick—several labourers supplying the masons with stone; since then, with the exception of a few trifling jobs, the whole force has been employed in preparing stones for the arrastre.

On the arrival of Mr. Leay, the stones which had been previously prepared were not considered of a sufficient degree of hardness, from the solid masses of pyrites mixed with the quartz; others have been selected, and the time lost in preparing those now thrown aside, will be more than made up by the readiness with which the present ones yield to the chisel and hammer in chipping.

J. K. A. CRICKITT.

WORK PERFORMED BY STEAM-ENGINES,

IN JANUARY, 1837.

Taken from the official duty paper by Mr. THOMAS LEAN, of Marazion, Cornwall. s stands for single; d for double; in. for inches.

MINES	Engine and the Diameter of the Cylinder.	Aver. grns. water drawn per min.	Aver. grns. coal consumed per min.	Pounds lifted by a bushel of coal.	No. of Engs.	Engineers' Names	Cossance, 1 ft. 6 in. high, by 1 ft. 6 in. wide, containing 1 bushel of coal.		Engines drawn 1 foot high by 1 ft. 6 in. wide, containing a bushel of coal.	Engines drawn 1 foot high by 1 ft. 6 in. wide, containing a bushel of coal.
							Im. gal.	Lbs.		
W. U. Wood ..	William's 90 in. s	429.11	8.26	1872	5.16	James Sims.	232	2284.36	750	4,333,887
Poldice ..	Sims's 90 in. s	579.42	5.84	3024	44,822.602	ditto	48	287.78	780	2,305,855
Wh. Damsel ..	Stephens's 50 in. s	66.03	12.4	794	43,375.247	ditto	202	1248.88	960	3,561,162
Wheal Jewel ..	39 in. s	57.93	13.9	770	35,488.238	ditto	204	9619.82	634	17,985,184
Carew Dwns ..	66 in. s	—	—	—	—	—	316	11,336.53	657	14,141,932
Wheal Tolquis ..	Davvy's 70 in. s	7.56	2124	53,189,707	8.4	F. Michell.	147	7079.43	664	19,186,700
Horton's 70 in. s	—	15.0	2836	70,438,968	7.5	ditto	150	43,375.247	571	8,845,669
Ditto ..	Price's 23 in. s	15.0	1086	30,046,269	12.5	ditto	175	4787.48	743	12,206,673
Dolcoath ..	76 in. s	—	9.83	—	—	Jeffree.	30	553.28	657	7,289,442
E. Wh. Crofty ..	80 in. s	181.88	7.6	1220	44,648,536	sime.	181.74	5.08	11,200	4,333,887
North Roskear ..	New eng. 70 in. s	213.74	9.7	988	44,230,571	ditto	150	43,375.247	571	12,206,673
South Roskear ..	W. Chance 60 in. s	131.96	7.05	962	46,072,189	sime.	131.84	5.08	11,200	4,333,887
Tincroft ..	56 in. s	181.28	12.9	1310	45,545,960	ditto	150	43,375.247	571	12,206,673
Binner Downs ..	W. Treas. 50 in. s	14.77	1741	44,882,986	7.5	Gregor & Thos.	12.9	5.08	11,200	4,333,887
Ditto ..	Gregor's 42 in. s	15.8	2364	37,963,987	12.8	ditto	12.9	5.08	11,200	4,333,887
Ditto ..	Burns's 64 in. s	1503.0	12.1	2026	46,618,965	ditto	150	43,375.247	571	12,206,673
Ditto ..	W. Penny 24 in. s	—	21.4	764	30,024,159	dito	150	43,375.247	571	12,206,673
Wheat Julia ..	80 in. s	1216.57	4.3							

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

63

Wool, dealer—March 10, W. Wright, Rougham, Norfolk, horse-dealer—March 10, Weatherley, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant—March 8, S. Cooke, Salford, Lancashire, timber-merchant—March 13, G. Coombes, Chichester, brewer—March 13, W. B. Allen, Clapton, Somersettshire, tanner—March 13, E. Bevan and M. Yates, merchants—March 24, G. Cowell, Wigan, cotton-spinner—March 13, J. E. Bath, linen-draper—March 15, J. Chorley, Liverpool, merchant—March 16, C. Grafton, Alcester, Warwickshire, tanner.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before March 7.

F. Barrow, Hanley, Staffordshire, grocer—T. Hughes, Little Lever, Lancashire, paper-manufacturer—W. Williams, Liverpool, timber-dealer—F. Cooke, Kidderminster, carpet-manufacturer—T. Holcroft and G. Holcroft, Salford, Lancashire, millwrights—G. Pontin, Tottenham-court-road, builder—P. J. Bedford, Percy-street, Bedford-square, music-seller—R. Child, Berners-street, Oxford-street, upholsterer—G. T. Ferrers, Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square, bedding-manufacturer—W. H. Phipson, Birmingham, coffee-house-keeper.

Friday, Feb. 17.

BANKRUPTS.

J. A. Crispin, St. Martin's-court, boot-maker. Solicitors, Messrs. Allen, Gibby, and Allen, Carolean street, Soho.
Fletcher, Great Marlborough-street, Soho, goldsmith. Solicitor, Mr. Blacklow, Friar-street, Soho-square.
C. Cox, Colchester, wine-merchant. Solicitor, Mr. Michael, Red Lion-square.
E. D. Robinson, Cross-lane, St. Mary-at-Hill, coal-factor. Solicitor, Mr. Ogden, Old Broad-street, Poultry.
E. Allott, Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, paper-manufacturer. Solicitor, Mr. Bradbury, New Inn, Strand.
E. Phipson, Birmingham, stationer. Solicitors, Messrs. Fox and Meek, Basinghall-street.
M. Wilson, Duke-street, Southwark, grocer. Solicitors, Messrs. Dawes and Fraser, Merchant's Inn, Fleet street.
F. D. Rose, Trinity-place, Charing-cross, builder. Solicitors, Messrs. Harrison, Whitechapel, Greenwich, corn-dealer. Solicitor, Mr. Van Sandau, Old Jewry.
F. Franklin, Leadenhall-market, poultier. Solicitor, Mr. Fleming, Old Jewry.
W. Atkinson, Halliford, Yorkshire, woolstapler. Solicitor, Mr. Emanett, New Inn.
W. Timmins, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, nail-factor. Solicitor, Mr. Blagg, Southwell-buildings.
H. Sheldon, Syton, Leicestershire, shop-keeper. Solicitor, Mr. Sanger, Essex-court, Temple.
W. Beckford and J. Whitaker, Southwark, Yorkshire, stone-merchants. Soho-square, Soho, Jaques, Batye, and Edwards, Ely-place.
T. Clarke, Orton, Nottinghamshire, miller. Solicitors, Messrs. Milne, Parry, Milne, and Morris, Harcourt-buildings, Temple.
C. Spencer, Bristol, vintner. Solicitors, Messrs. Clarke and Medcalf, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
S. Marshall, Sheffield, manufacturer of cutlery. Solicitor, Mr. Tattersall, Great-James-street, Bedford-row.
E. Gilbert, Manchester, shopkeeper. Solicitors, Messrs. Alexander, Gem, and Poetry, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

DIVIDENDS.

MARCH 13. W. Townsend and W. Brown, Cheshire, warehousemen—March 10, Vogel, Finsbury-circus, merchant—March 10, J. Paul, Newport, Isle of Man, miller—March 10, A. Aberdein, Lisle-street, Leicester-fields, merchant—March 10, G. Sutton, Lamb's Conduit-street, silk-mercer—March 11, J. Kirchner, music-seller—March 22, J. Speden, North Shields, spirit-dealer—March 10, J. M'Entire, Belfast, merchant—March 10, T. Flaherty, Bath, draper—March 10, Foster, Oldham, manufacturer.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUGAR COLONIAL MARKETS.—The market for British Plantation sugars has been dull this week, with but little change in prices; the growers and refiners have purchased sparingly, yet the importers, who do not press sales, have obtained last week's rates; indeed, the better qualities have realized a slight advance, while the Jamaica sold at 54s.; middling yellow, 52s.; to 60s.; good brown, 54s. to 56s. The total estimate of sales this week is 2000 hds.

INDIA SUGARS.—The business done by private contract in Bengal has been mostly for home consumption, at rather easier prices for the lower qualities; at public auction 4939 bags, chiefly low white, were brought forward, and sold at a decline of 6d. to 1s. per cwt.; fine white, 32s. 6d. to 38s.; good middling, 29s. to 31s. Manilla has not been inquired after. Siam maintains late prices.

INDIAN SUGARS.—There has not been much alteration in the refined sugar trade during our last; prices, particularly of grocery descriptions, are well supported; and while the market remains so very bare of goods as at the present time, no material reduction can be expected; there has been a pretty good demand from the grocers, who have paid 78s. for lumps to pass the standard: from the shippers the demand was still trifling; about 100 hds. of Dutch crushed has been disposed of at 54s. per cwt.

COFFEE.—There has been a good demand for all the best qualities of British Plantation coffee, of which the market is very scantily supplied, and they have fully maintained last week's prices. The public sales contained 320 casks and 40 bags of Jamaica and Berbice, which sold as follows:—The good clean sorts at 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 11s. 6d., 12s. 6d., to 9s. 6d. per cwt.; 20 bags of Ceylon were readily disposed of at 6s. to 7s. The inquiry for Mocha continues, but, except at advanced rates, purchases cannot be found.

TEA.—The Tea-market continues to support an improvement; low Congos are in demand at 1d. per lb. premium. Bohea are also inquired for. Fine Congos continue to sell at a premium of 1d. to 1s. per lb. The East India Company have announced the price of the 3d. of March, until the 14th of April, the holders of tea having an additional deposit of 1s. per chest.

HOPS.—There is little change in the price of hops, the market continues very dull, and but little demand for any but the finer sorts.

TALLOW.—The tallow market remains inactive, but in prices there is no alteration; the home trade only takes enough for immediate consumption at 4s. per cwt., or Petersburgh yellow candle tallow on the spot; for forward delivery, there is nothing doing.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COTTON.—Our market last week, as noticed in my last, continued drooping until we close on Friday, when all descriptions were 1d. to 1d. lower than the rates of the week before. The sales in all amounted to 15,680 bales, and of these 100 were for export, and 250 on speculation, being the first for several weeks. The import was large, amounting to nearly 40,000 bales. Since Friday we have experienced a slightly limited demand, the sales barely averaging 2000 per diem; and American again 1d. to 1d. lower, but at this reduction, holders evince more firmness; and further descriptions last week's prices are freely obtained. Prices to-day for Fair Bales are 82d.; Permanas, 11d.; Egyptian, 12d.; and Surat, 5d. Our present stock is 260,000 bales, 130,000 of which are American, and 54,000 East India. At the same time last year these quantities were severally 67,000 and 25,000, the total stock comprising, 135,000 bales.

CORN MARKET.—Since Tuesday week the imports from Ireland, and coastwise of grain, flour, and wheat, having only been to a moderate extent, the trade been a little more anxious to increase their present small stocks, the market consequently showing more briskness than of late. At yesterday's market there was a thin attendance of the trade, and the sales effected were on a very small scale, at a decline on last week's rates of 2d. per 70 lbs. on wheat of inferior quality, 2s. 3d. per 280 lbs. on flour, 2d. to 3d. per 45 lbs. on oats, 2s. to 3s. per 240 lbs. on meal, 2s. per quarter on malt, barley, beans, and peas.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—Trade in general is very dull in Liverpool. A great many sales are reported to have taken place, and although there have been some stops, much unnecessary alarm has been created. The old and wise heads on Change are croaking, and prophecy "bad times"; but there is little doubt that the course of a short time, they will be considerably on the mend. A most important change is about to take place in the mode of payment for sugar and West India produce, in consequence of some of the failures above alluded to; there have been several meetings of the merchants to determine therupon. The terms are to be one month's cash and two months' discount. The "Salt Association" have entered into an extension of time, and they have raised the commodity 2s. for common salt, and 2s. for stoved salt.

CORN EXCHANGE, FEBRUARY 17, 1837.

Wheat, p. Gr. 4s to 6s | Malt, p. Gr. 5s to 6s | Oats, p. Gr. 2s to 3s
Barley, 3s to 5s | Peas, 3s to 5s | Bran, 9s to 10s
Rye, 2s to 3s | Beans, 3s to 4s | Pollard, 1s to 2s

AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN, per Quarter.
Wheat, 1s. 1d. 35s. 2d. 24s. 8d. | Rye, 37s. 1d. 34s. 8d. | Beans, 37s. 3d.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE FOR THE LAST SIX WEEKS.
Wheat, 1s. 1d. 35s. 6d. 24s. 4d. 41s. 8d. | Rye, 40s. 8d. | Beans, 39s. 4d.

DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN.
Wheat, 1s. 4d. | Rye, 9s. 9d. | Oats, 8s. 0d. | Bran, 9s. 6d. | Beans, 9s. 6d.

DUTIES ON GRAINS FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS OUT OF EUROPE.
Wheat, 1s. 0d. | Oats, 6s. 6d. | Bran, 2s. 0d. | Beans, 3s. 0d. | Bran, 9s. 6d.

PRICES OF SEEDS.

Linseed, 32s to 64s | Coriander Seed, 14s to 16s per Cwt.
Flax Seed, 13s 6d. per 1000 | Clover Seed, red 56s to 59s do
Flax Seed, 32s to 34s per Last | White 60s to 64s do.
Flax Seed, 6s per ton | Mustard Seed, 7s to 9s per Bus.
Caraway Seed, 4s to 47s per Cwt. | Brown 9s to 12s do.

FLOUR, per sack.

Town made, 50s to 55s | Essex & Suffolk, on board, 40s to 44s
Seconds, 45s to 50s | Norfolk and Stockton, 38s to 40s

SMITHFIELD, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

To sink the oval—per sib.

2s. 6d. 0s. 0d. 4s. 0d. | Veal, 4s. 6s. 0s. 0d. 5s. 2d.
Duck Down & Filled Mutton, 4s. 6d. | Pork, 4s. 6d. 0s. 0d.

Head of Cattle this day—Beasts, 70s; Sheep, 176s; Calves, 120; Pigs, 45s.

Head of Cattle on Monday—Beasts, 51s; Sheep, 14s; Calves, 6s; Pigs, 44s.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—By the Careless.

2s. 6d. 2s. 4d. 3s. 10d. | Veal, 3s. 8d. 4s. 4d. 5s. 0d.
Pork, 3s. 8d. 4s. 4d. 5s. 0d.

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

63

	ROMFORD.				
Oxen	3s. 4d.	4s. 4d.	Lambs	2s. 6d.	Os. 0d.
Cows and Heifer	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	Calves	2s. 6d.	Os. 2d.
Sheep	4s. 0d.	5s. 0d.	Pigs	3s. 10d.	4s. 4d.

BARK.

	BARK.				
English Oak (load)	17s 0	to 20 0	Mimosa (per ton)	12 0	to 15 0
Foreign (per ton)	7 0	.. 9 0	Valonia	13 0	.. 21 0
New S. W.	7 0	.. 11 10			

TIMBER (per load).

	TIMBER (per load).				
Quebec Oak	0	0	to 6 0	0	
Quebec Pine, red	0	0	.. 4 12 0	0	
Riga Fir	0	0	.. 5 12 0	0	
Dantzic and Memel	5	7	.. 8 15 0	0	

PRICES OF MATERIALS IN CORNWALL.

AS SUPPLIED AT THE PRINCIPAL MINES IN THE FOLLOWING MONTHS.

	SEPT. AND OCT.				NOV. AND DEC.	
	12s 0	11s 0	11s 0	11s 0		
Common iron, per cwt.	12s 0	11s 0	11s 0	11s 0		
Half-inch square ditto, and five-eighths	15 0	12 0	12 0	12 0		
Best tough chain, five-eighths	15 0	12 0	12 0	12 0		
Boiler plates	15 0	12 0	12 0	12 0		
Hoop iron	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0		
Nail rods	14 0	11 0	11 0	11 0		
Miners' shovels	13 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		
Charcoal iron	15 0	12 0	12 0	12 0		
Gunpowder, per 100 lbs.	42 0	37 0	37 0	37 0		
Leather, per lb.	2	1	1	1		
Coals, per ton, at quay	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0		
Candles, per dozen lbs.	45	44	44	44		
Tallow, per cwt.	36	35	35	35		
Ropes	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4		
Mat ropes	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4		
White yarn, per lb.	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4		
White rope	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8		
Brass-wire sleeves, each.	3 2	2 2	2 2	2 2		
Iron-wire ditto	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6		
Iron-wire work, per foot	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0		
Board nails, per cwt.	6	6	6	6		
Half-board ditto, per 1000.	6	6	6	6		
Hatch ditto	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6		
Half-hatch ditto	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8		
Linsed oil, per gallon	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6		
Rape ditto	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8		
Birch, per foot	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7		
Pine						

PRICES OF STOCKS.

ENGLISH PUBLIC FUNDS.

	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
BANK STOCK, 8 per Cent.	207 8	...	207 2 4	207 4	207 1 62	207 4
3 per Cent. Red. Anns.	901 90	901 89	893 90	904 1	904 1	904 1
3 per Cent. Consols	991 4	991 3	991 2	991 1	991 0	991 0
3 per Cent. Anns.	184 2	...	184 2	184 2	184 2	184 2
3 per Cent. Anns.	172 6	...	172 6	172 6	172 6	172 6
34 per Cent. Red. Anns.	982 8	982 7	982 7	982 6	982 5	982 5
New 34 per Cent. Anns.	972 8	972 7	972 6	972 5	972 4	972 3
New 5 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Anns.	186 0	15 145	145	145	145	145
Anns. for 30 Years	185 9	142	142	142	142	142
Ditto	186 0	...	142	142	142	142
Osmium	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Stock, 104 per Cent.	257	256 1	256 1	256 1	256 1	256 1
South Sea Stock, 3 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Old Ann. 3 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto New Ann. 3 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent. Ann.	173 1	...	...	...	...	...
India Bonds, 4 per Cent.	22 24 p	22 24 p	22 24 p	22 24 p	22 24 p	22 24 p
Exchequer Bills, 2d. 1000	26 28	26 28	27 29	27 29	27 29	27 29
Ditto	25 26	25 26	25 26	25 26	25 26	25 26
Ditto	Small.	26 28	26 28	27 29	27 29	27 30
Ditto Com.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 p. Cent. Cons. for Ac. 23 Feb.	891 8	891 8	891 8	891 8	891 8	891 8
India Stock for Opg. 23 Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	...

BANK OF ENGLAND.—TRANSFER BOOKS.

	SATUR.	OPEN.	THURSDAY.	APRIL 12.	1837
Bank Stock.	Thursday.	March 2.	1837.	Thursday.	April 12.
3 per Cent. Reduced	Thursday.	March 2.	1837.	Thursday.	April 10.
34 per Cent. ditto	Thursday.	March 2.	1837.	Wednesday.	April 10.
3 per Cent. 1818.	Friday.	March 3.	1837.	Friday.	April 14.
Long Annuities	Wednesday.	March 1.	1837.	Monday.	April 17.
Ann. for terms of Years	Thursday.	March 9.	1837.	Saturday.	April 22.
East India Stock	Thursday.	March 2.	1837.	Thursday.	April 12.
South Sea Annuities	Friday.	March 3.	1837.	Monday.	April 16.

FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Austrian, 5 per Cent.	1024	1024	1024	1024	1024	1024
Belgian, 5 per Cent.	1024	1024	1024	1024	1024	1024
Brazilian	852	852	852	852	852	852
Ditto, 1829	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres, 6 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba, 6 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilian, 6 per Cent.	...	...	42	...	...	...
Colombian, 6 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 1824, ditto	26	25 1	25 1	25 1	25 1	25 1
Danish, 3 per Cent.	76	76 1	76 1	76 1	76 1	76 1
Dutch, 24 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greek, 3 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 1825, 5 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexican, 5 per Cent.	173	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, deferred do.	142	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 1825, 6 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, def. do. 6 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neapolitan, 5 per Cent., 1824	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian, 6 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portuguese, 5 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, Nov. 5 per Cent.	492 1	492 1	492 1	492 1	492 1	492 1
Ditto, 3 per Cent.	312 1	31 302	31	314	312 1	312 1
Prussian, 4 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian, 1822, 5 per Cent.	1104	1104 10	1104	1104	1104	1104
Spanish, 5 per Cent. Consols	254 2	26 25	25 1	26 24	27 8	27 1
Ditto, passive	73 1	73 1	73 1	73 1	73 1	73 1
Ditto, deferred	114 1	112 1	112 1	114 1	112 1	112 1
Dutch, 24 per Cent.	54	54 32	53 4	54	53 44	54 4
Ditto, 3 per Cent.	1034 1	1034 1	1034 1	1034 1	1034 1	1034 1

FRENCH FUNDS.

	FRI. 9.	FRI. 11.	FRI. 12.	FRI. 13.	FRI. 14.	FRI. 15.	LONDON. FRI. 17.
5 per Cent. Ann.	1095 30c.	1095 35c.	1095 40c.	1095 45c.	1095 70c.	1095 75c.	...
Ex. on Lond. 1 mth.	255 27c.	255 27c.	255 27c.	255 27c.	255 27c.	255 27c.	...
ditto 3 mths.	255 10c.	255 10c.	255 10c.	255 10c.	255 10c.	255 10c.	...
44 per Cent. Ann.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 per Cent. Ann.	101f.	101f.	101f.	101f.	101f.	101f.	101f.
Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per cent.	79f. 55c.	79f. 50c.	79f. 45c.	79f. 40c.	79f. 35c.	79f. 30c.	79f. 25c.
Bank Shares	2400f.	2400f.	2390f.	2390f.	2400f.	2400f.	2400f.

IRISH FUNDS.

	FRI. 9.	FRI. 11.	FRI. 12.	FRI. 13.	FRI. 14.	FRI. 15.	FRI. 17.
Bank Stock	290	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Debentures 34 per cent.	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
Ditto Stock	34 per cent.	99	99	99	99	99	99
Ditto New	34 per cent.	99	99	99	99	99	99
Ditto ditto, reduced	4 per cent.	97	97	97	97	97	97
Grand Canal Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	272
Consols	3 per cent.	88	88	88	88	88	88
City Debentures	4 per cent.	79	79	79	79	79	79
Exchequer Bills	3d per diem	...	...	...	...	...	...

AMERICAN FUNDS.

	London.	America.	London.	America.
Redeemable.	101	101	101	101
New York 6 1837	109	104	104	104
1845	109	104	104	104
1845	109	104	104	104
1845	109	104	104	104
Peninsylv. 40, 41.	109	104	104	104
1845	109	104	104	104
1845	109	104	104	104
United States	1086.	1086.	1086.	1086.
Louisiana State	10 170.	10 170.	10 170.	10 170.
Hawaiian Bank	24 10	24 10	24 10	24 10
Bank of Louisiana	1870.	1870.	1870.	1870.
N. Orleans, Canal & B. Co.	92	92	92	92
City Bank.	...	...	...	...
New York Life and Trust	85	85	85	85
Tennessee Planters	22 10	22 10	22 10	22 10
Mississippi	10	10	10	10
Frankfort on Main	152	152	152	152
Petersburg p. r. u. 10	104	104	104	104
Berlin... cur. dol. 7 3	—	—	—	—
Trieste ditto	10 17	10 15	10 16	10 14
Madrid	354	364	364	364
Cadiz	364	374	374	374
Bilbao	35	354	354	354
Barcelona	36	—	—	